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Dementsev Named Chairman USSR State Bank
LD101853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Viktor Vladimirovich Dementsev chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank. Vladimir Sergeyevich Alkhimov has been released from his duties as chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank in connection with his retirement on pension.

Lukyanenko Replaces Brekhov As Industry Head
LD111841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed (Vladimir Matveyevich Lukyanenko) minister of chemical and petroleum machine building of the USSR. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Konstantin Ivanovich Brekhov from his duties as minister of chemical and petroleum machine building of the USSR in connection with his retirement on a pension and because of his health.

The new minister, (Vladimir Matveyevich Lukyanenko) was born in 1937. He is a Ukrainian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1963; he has a higher education as a mechanical engineer. He began his working life in 1961 as assistant to the foreman at the Frunze Mechanical Engineering Works at Sumy. In recent years he has been working as the general director at the Frunze Mechanical Engineering Scientific Production Association at Sumy and as director of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Technological Institute for Compressor Machine Building [kompressornoye mashinostroyeniye]. Comrade (Lukyanenko) is Hero of Socialist Labor, and has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and the Labor Red Banner Medal.

PRAVDA Cites Lenin on Need to 'Purify' CPSU
PM101509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Pavlov "Reply to a Reader": "Dual Demand" — first two two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] The Draft CPSU Statutes with the proposed amendments talk about a Communist's dual responsibility with respect to the violation of Soviet laws. I have heard that the question was put that way back in V.I. Lenin's time. I would like you to tell us more about this."

G. Yesin, Omsk.

"Our task," V.I. Lenin bid us, "is to protect the firmness, consistency, and purity of our party. We must endeavor to raise the title and significance of the party member ever higher and higher..."

Let us recall: This behest was voiced back in 1903 when Vladimir Ilich was defending his draft of the first party statues in uncompromising battles with opportunists at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. The point was to prevent casual people ignorant of party discipline from penetrating its ranks.

V.I. Lenin subsequently spoke out repeatedly and acted in the same spirit. And when the party, after passing through the crucible of rigorous tests, became the ruling party, it comprehensively substantiated even greater responsibility on the part of Communists for their deeds and acts. At the same time, the leader taught the victorious revolution to distinguish between comrades sincerely devoted to communism and "hangers-on" and between convinced ideological fighters and those who enter the party "for the status" or for some other mercenary considerations. "The party must be purified," Vladimir Ilich demanded, "of rogues, of bureaucrats, of the dishonest, and of shaky Communists..."

Guided by Lenin's instructions, the party drew its members attention particularly to the need for them to observe the Soviet authorities' laws most strictly from the very beginning of building a new society. Indulgence toward violators of revolutionary legality was resolutely halted. One of the many pieces of evidence of this was the letter from the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) (RCP(B) Central Committee to the Rzhev Party Committee on 21 October 1918. "...Membership of the party of Communists," it pointed out bluntly, "is by no means and must not be a guarantee that a party member should not be arrested for illegal actions or actions which discredit a Communist's honor."

It is typical that the first post-October Statutes adopted in 1919 by the Eighth RCP(B) conference included a new section: "On Party Discipline." Describing very strict discipline as the foremost duty of Communists, this statute also envisaged a whole range of penalties for violating discipline. These included punishments such as expulsion from the party, with a report on the misdemeanour being made to the administrative and judicial authorities. The practice thereby consolidated of instituting proceedings against law-breaking Communists in a dual sense — under both party and judicial procedure.

It is known with what persistence V.I. Lenin sought to secure the unconditional realization of the principle of the dual responsibility of party members. For example, in an 18 March 1922 letter addressed to the Central Committee Politburo, he proposed strictly reprimanding the RCP(B) Moscow Committee "for showing indulgence toward Communists." Just before, an inspection of the Moscow City Soviet Central Housing Department had been carried out following numerous alarm signals from citizens. The inspection confirmed instances of abuses on the part of a number of workers. Nonetheless the Moscow Committee Bureau deemed its conclusions "unsubstantiated" and decided to pass the matter on for review by a new party commission. Something similar, incidentally, had happened here earlier too. "This is being done," Vlaidmir Ilich noted with sarcasm, "by 'mistake.' But the danger of this 'mistake' is enormous." And hence this other proposal of his: "Circulate the people's commissariats of justice (with a copy to the provincial communist parties) that courts must punish communists more strictly than noncommunists."

The guideline, elaborated during V.I. Lenin's lifetime, about the Communist's dual responsibility — to the state and to the party — if he violates Soviet laws has been tested by time. Now it is asserted energetically everywhere. Its insertion into the draft CPSU Statutes with the proposed amendments will attest to the party's active concern to ensure an honest and pure membership.

Experts Examine CPSU Demographic Policy

PM091439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86
First Edition p 3

[Article by D. Valentey, V. Yelizarov, and A. Sudoplatov of the Center for the Study of Population Problems of the Moscow State University Economics Faculty: "The World of Demography. Scientific Opinion"]

[Text] Demographic processes.... Demographic problems.... Demographic policy.... Only a quarter of a century ago, on the eve of the adoption of the third CPSU Program, these concepts were used only within a narrow circle of scientists and specialists. A high birth rate, stable growth rates in population and labor resources, a low divorce rate, growing life expectancy — these and other characteristics of the demographic situation in those years did not seem to give cause to doubt their long-term nature or the objective result of a rise in living standards and in public health care and culture. Underestimation of the complex mechanisms of demographic behavior caused not only by economic factors, but also by social, psychological, cultural, and domestic factors led to a certain complacency and consequently also to the loss of social control over many aspects of population development.

A certain turning point was reached with regard to demography after the 25th CPSU Congress, which noted the exacerbation of population problems and set social sciences the task of working out an effective demographic policy. Measures introduced after the 26th CPSU Congress to increase state assistance to families with children and to further improve the population's social insurance showed that a socialist society can ensure effective control over such an important social sphere as population growth and development.

Soviet demographers and social scientists have shown great professional interest in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which determines the strategy of our development for many year hence. Carefully studying these lines again and again, we become convinced of the great advantages inherent in the nature of the socialist way of life and in the political structure of our state.

It would seem, however, that the principled party appraisal of the demographic situation of the sixties and seventies contained in the decisions of the 25th and 26th congresses and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the measures adopted in accordance with these decisions must be reflected in the new edition of the CPSU Program to a greater extent.

Let us introduce a number of specific proposals. In Part One, Section I, paragraph 20, which characterizes the qualitative successes achieved in progress in all directions of economic and social development, the words "and demographic policy has become more active" should be inserted after the words "the level of the people's well-being has increased substantially." As this is no less important a feature of the present stage than, for example, the improvement of the utilization of nature.

While giving a critical appraisal of the reasons why there are still a number of unfavorable trends and difficulties in the country's development (Part Two, Section I, paragraph 10), it is important to note that not only has "change in the economic situation" not been properly evaluated in good time, but that this is also true of "the exacerbation of population problems and their causes and consequences."

We believe that among the new goals Soviet society must attain in the social sphere (Part Two, Section I, paragraph 15), "strengthening the family, as an important social and demographic cell of society, establishing a healthy, sober way of life, and smoothing out social differences on a territorial level" should also be indicated.

We and our colleagues have devoted particular attention to studying Part Two Section III — "The Party's Social Policy." It is precisely there that the basic aspects of demographic policy are incorporated as a component part: "Strengthening the health of Soviet people, increasing concern for the family, further improving the conditions for combining motherhood with women's active participation in work and social activity, and increasing attention to such important social and demographic population groups as youth and elderly people."

While approving, as a whole, the goals of social and demographic policy it outlines, we would nevertheless like to suggest certain editorial amplifications to the text of the paragraph which deals with the role of the family. It seems to us that the important role of the family must be stressed with regard to population reproduction, intending by this reproduction in its broad sense, that is, including children's upbringing and the formation from an early age of those qualities which will later become the basis of a communist attitude to work, public ownership, and health — such qualities as thrift, thoroughness, discipline, initiative, and a respectful attitude to parents and elders.

We believe that the words "in the improvement of demographic processes" should be excluded from the middle of the paragraph. Such editing would particularly stress that the family does not lie outside demographic processes but, in many ways, shapes these processes and is an organic part of them, while its development is an important component of population development.

We consider it correct to add the words "and single mothers" in that part of the section where improvement in the living conditions of large and young families is discussed. While proposing that the reference to single mothers in the text of the new edition of the Program be retained, we proceed from the fact that there are a considerable number of such mothers in our country and that a large proportion of women bearing children outside marriage do so deliberately, obviously not having the opportunity to form a family for one reason or another.

Party documents have more than once stressed the necessity to comprehensively consider the demographic factor in planning and when determining the strategy of our future development. It is important to consolidate this thesis in the new edition of the Program in Part Two, Section II, which characterizes the tasks connected with improving the system of management and the methods of economic operations. In the paragraph on increasing the efficacy of planning, we propose adding the words "and to improve consideration of the demographic factor in planning" after the words "it is essential to comprehensively resolve economic and social tasks."

The thesis that an effective demographic policy is an important component of our social policy should be consolidated in the draft. And demographic policy does not amount merely to raising the birth rate in those regions where it is low. It also includes improving the qualitative characteristics of the population, its general educational and vocational training, and raising the cultural level of the population and improving its health in all age groups. A number of these tenets are reflected in the draft new edition of the Program, but we would recommend gathering them together and concentrating them in the section "Social Policy of the Party" in the form of an independent subsection.

...We are on the threshold of the 21st century. The demographic reality is such that the year 2000 will be greeted by approximately six-sevenths of our country's present population. They will be augmented by tens of millions of new citizens who will make their appearance in the world during the last one and one-half decades of this century. Their passports, education diplomas, and marriage certificates will contain dates beyond the year 2000.

How these generations will develop and what ideals and values they pass on to their children and grandchildren will depend on how fully and consistently we are able to realize the party directives contained in the draft new edition of the Program.

End to National Quotas for VUZ Enrolment Urged

PM091516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86
First Edition p 3

[Article by N. Ioanidi, chief of the Sukhumi City Archive, under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Strong through Brotherhood and Friendship"]

[Text] Sukhumi — Enormous successes have been achieved in a historically short period in bringing the peoples closer together and a new social and international community of people — the Soviet people — has been formed. This was enshrined in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. Moreover, the task of patriotic and international education is posed precisely and clearly in it: "The CPSU will persistently strive to ensure that inherent in each Soviet person are the sentiments of friendship and brotherhood uniting all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, high standards of internation communication, and intolerance of manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, national restrictiveness and national egoism, and customs and morals that hinder the communist renovation of life and people."

In connection with this fundamental thesis I want to make a number of remarks and proposals.

The practice of sending national cadres to study in VUZ's on a quota basis still exists. Obviously this practice is obsolete. In my view, it is now entirely possible for VUZ's to select young people according to generally recognized qualities irrespective of their national origin. This will promote the improvement both of international education and of the general organization of higher education.

We are all first and foremost citizens of the USSR and only subsequently, depending on where we are living when we obtain our passport, do we becomes citizens of a national state unit comprising a state. For all the question's seeming lack of importance at first glance, the introduction of a unified passport will have a psychologically catalyzing role in molding the community that is the "Soviet people." **I propose that the concept of the 'Soviet people' be revealed in the new edition of the CPSU Program and defined in greater detail.** After all, the party Program is intended for many years to come.

Moscow Gorispolkom Reviews Antialcohol Campaign

LD101421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Moscow Gorispolkom reviewed the work of health institutions in the capital in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on measures to overcome drunkeness and alcoholism. It was pointed out that a significant number of Moscow doctors are taking part in anticohol propaganda. Over the last 6 months, the number of lectures on this issue in enterprises, institutions, and schools and colleges has increased three times. The Narcological Service has begun to work better. At the same time the Moscow Gorispolkom pointed out that there are still shortcomings in this matter and decided on measures to help remove them.

Readers' Comments on Dangers of Industrial Alcohol

PM091002 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 8 January 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Poisoning" a roundup of readers' letters in reaction to an article under the same headline on the theft of methanol from a Moscow chemical plant which had "tragic consequences." The readers condemn the practice of alcohol abuse, with V. Turkov of Leningrad stating "I believe it necessary to bring officials to strict account for the incorrect storage, transportation, and utilization of industrial spirits, denatured alcohol, polish, and other products used as alcohol. The norms for industrial spirits should be revised." In summing up the letters, a concluding editorial note states: "All that has been said concerns legal questions. But there are other questions too. And that is why *IZVESTIYA* continues to await replies from the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, The USSR Ministry of Health, and other interested departments, which, we hope, will clear up the picture and make it possible to talk about the measures that have been taken."

Obkom First Secretary Writes on Social Justice
PM091031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by G. Kolbin, first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Thoughts": "Asserting Social Justice in Everything"]

[Excerpt] There is no denying it! Not so long ago the practice was still current of frequently granting an advantageous and prestigious post to this or that person by virtue of friendship or family relationship or by taking account of past services. And, of course, the person "distinguished" by the advantageous post would fail to notice shortcomings in his patrons. Thus, a dubious type of leader artifically took shape. Naturally, given these circumstances, the workers, and not only leading workers but workers at all levels, became demoralized.

The party and the times demanded a sharp restructuring. Now, the oblast party organization places the emphasis on increasing party strictness in resolving cadre questions. We are trying to eliminate all accumualted habits and abandon the "selective" principle in assessing the activity of any worker — whether he is a manager, middle echelon leader, or an ordinary worker. You must agree that labor authority must be the same for everybody and must depend on one thing alone — on how a person works.

We started, so to speak, from the "top." At the plenums of a number of gorkoms and raykoms an unusual agenda of questions was submitted — questions of asserting proper party strictness, of eradicating protectionism, nepotism, favoritism, and leniency. At gorkoms and raykoms such as Dimitrovgrad Gorkom and Starokulatkinskiy, Tsilninskiy, and Nikolayevskiy Raykoms plenums were held at which organizational conclusions had to be made, as [illegible]say. But fear of punishment was not the only method of [illegible]ting work. The practice has become established in the oblast of updating character references of leading workers by discussing these reports at worker and party meetings, reports on the work of both rank and file and leading Communists have started to be held, and character references have also been updated publicly in primary organizations. Candidacies for promotion have started to be discussed not in private, in official offices, but by the whole people, at meetings. We have obtained open admission by leaders of their errors in front of the collective. We exclude from the promotion reserve those who place personal above public interests. All these processes are widely illuminated in the local press. People are told frankly about errors and shortcomings. This restores and increases trust in party and soviet organs.

Considerable renewal and rejuvenation of leading cadres have of course taken place in the oblast. It was impossible to progress further without this. Of course, there were grudges, misunderstandings, and complaints. But we believe the interests of this matter were more important than anything else. Perplexity also arose from innovation — for instance, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen started to report to the party obkom about how they were working with those people who in a short time would occupy leading posts. Thus we began to put into practice the Leninist principle of personal responsibility for the matter in hand. And, as is known, responsibility presupposes a balance between rights and duties.

I will go further. Sometimes the question of responsibility was understood only formally. Some demand had been made, it would be said, and everything was in order. And yet the Draft Party Statutes (with the proposed amendments) say that a party member bears a double responsibility to the state and the party for law violations. But this double responsibility was most frequently simply implied. A Communist works badly, makes a mess of matters, and upsets not only the economy but also people — he has a reprimand "stuck" on him and the matter is ended. This game of "tag" has frequently been put to use. Even when criminal proceedings should have been instituted against worthless workers. But I recall the case of A. Frolov, deputy chief of the Ulyanovsk Gorkom Financial Department, who used his official position to sell an automobile at a speculative price. He was removed from work and punished according to party procedure. In the past we would perhaps have stopped at that, but we also obliged him to pay the "profit" of several thousand rubles obtained from speculation into the bank. Only such a thoroughly principled stance will help assert social justice and increase the work and moral accountability of any official.

Borisenko on Proceedings Against Kolomna Officials
PM121525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "*PRAVDA* Spoke Out": "What Was Done?": "Shielded by the Gorkom"]

[Text] L. Belyayeva's article "By Way of Simplification," published in *PRAVDA* on 1 December 1985, met with a great response among the working people of the Moscow region. The Moscow CPSU Obkom assesses self-critically the fact that the newspaper had to return twice to the events which took place in Kolomna. The questions raised were studied by the obkom and the article was examined at a session of Moscow CPSU Obkom Bureau. It was noted that it correctly reflects the facts about the superficial reaction of Kolomna CPSU Gorkom and the primary party organizations of the industrial trading organization and the internal affairs section to criticisms in the central press.

The CPSU gorkom, confining itself to measures of party influence against the officials who committed violations, did not subsequently carry out proper organizational and educational work in the collectives, as was rightly pointed out in the article "But the People Say" (*PRAVDA*, 6 June 1985). The editorial office of the newspaper *KOLOMENSKAYA PRAVDA* did not attach due significance to letters and responses from readers. It did not reflect in its pages the noble act of young Communist M. Lednev or report measures to improve the work of the trading organization and law enforcement organs. Nor did the CPSU gorkom demand such an approach on the part of the editorial office.

The article gave an objective characterization of A. Volobuyev, director of the Borets sovkhoz. His tendency to financial violations and empire building [khozyaystvennoye obrastaniye] led to a loss of prestige. The lack of unity between the director and

certain chief specialists also had a negative effect on the moral climate in the collective. The sovkhoz party committee adopted a passive position on this question.

The article rightly noted the instance of violation of legality by V. Khatuntsev, Kolomna's prosecutor, and G. Karabits, chairman of the city people's court. In May 1983, through their fault, a civil case for compensation by A. Volobuyev for material damages arising from exaggerations of the volume of construction work done was lost. Now the case has been renewed and the material damages recovered. V. Khatuntsev has been relieved of his post as prosecutor. G. Karabits has been subjected to severe disciplinary penalties. Party proceedings have been taken against them by Kolomna CPSU Gorkom.

The party obkom bureau pointed out to Kolomna CPSU Gorkom the low standard of leadership by the party organizations of the industrial trading organization, law enforcement organs, and the Borets sovkhoz and demanded the elimination of the shortcomings exposed in these collectives' work. S. Demidov, first secretary of Kolomna CPSU Gorkom, was severely reprimanded and G. Matveyeva, editor of the newspaper *KOLOMENSKAYA PRAVDA*, reprimanded for failure to react correctly to criticisms made in the central press. A. Volobuyev, director of the sovkhoz, was reprimanded, with an entry on his record, for the low standard of leadership and serious omissions in work. He was relieved of his post. The Moscow CPSU Obkom Bureau instructed Kolomna Party Gorkom to examine the question of the party responsibility of the other culprits.

The party obkom is taking measures to ensure that the oblast's CPSU gorkoms and raykoms draw the necessary conclusions from the shortcomings uncovered in Kolomna in order to improve their own style of activity.

Kursk Oblast Conference Criticized

PM101547 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 9 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,200-word report by correspondent N. Utkin entitled "Criticism Without Naming Names" and published under the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences." The correspondent writes about a Kursk Oblast Party Conference, focusing on the local Auditing Commission chairman's report at the conference. Utkin says that the commission's report was ignored by delegates and was not debated and he asks the reason for this "indifference." Utkin emphasizes the vagueness of the report and the failure to make specific charges and names names. Individuals responsible for shortcomings mentioned in the report did not feel any compulsion to answer the criticism because their names had not been mentioned, Utkin says. On the question what to do to rectify matters Utkin quotes delegates' calls for the publication of Auditing Commission's reports in the press. "In fact, they are not published anywhere," Utkin writes. "can this be right"?

Criticism of Perm Obkom First Secretary Noted

PM121742 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian 10 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Returning to a Previous Article" a 2,000-word Perm-datelined report by special correspondents V. Avlevich and I.Filimonov entitled "Unwilling To Change Their Stance." With reference to an article published 4 October 1985 under the title "The Handwriting Is the Same..." accusing local party and soviet organs not just of continued connivance at overreporting in the construction industry but also of putting pressure on state commissions to accept unfinished housing for service. The authors give an account of an investigation into construction irregularities in Perm initiated by the newspaper in response to local officials' complaints. The investigation is said to have revealed that one in six apartment blocks had been accepted for service in breach of existing legislation. The authors conclude:

"After inspecting construction sites with specialists and talking to gorispolkom and construction organization leaders, we decided to share our impressions with B.V. Konoplev, first secretary of the party obkom. However, there was no discussion. The first secretary claimed immediately that the remarks and conclusions about the methods of accepting housing for service were biased. He was not embarrassed by the fact that authoritative experts of the State Architectural and Construction Control, the State Civil Construction Administration, and the USSR Stroybank — V. Cherkasov and A. Yegorov — had instructed Statistical Administration organs to take projects accepted for service in breach of legislation off the state books.

"At the end of our conversation B.V. Konoplev said that he would personally check the projects which the Moscow experts had declared substandard. No one will object to that. One would only like to see an objective appraisal of bad practice and party principledness — which the the directives of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums demand from us — triumph over local officials' arrogance."

Saratov Bread Quality Encountering Problems

LD110040 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 9 January 1986 in its "Vremya" newscast broadcasts a Valeriy Golub report devoted to viewers' letters on the importance of bread.

One listener, Comrade Nikitin from Saratov, writes: everyone remembers how bread was in the past, when they baked excellent bread. The Saratov kalach was famous. Now it is damp and crumbly; you cannot get your teeth into the baranka or even dunk a dry crust.

Golub then begins a video report from a Saratov supermarket where bread is delivered once daily, as the assistant says, at 0200. This means that when shoppers come to the shop in the afternoon, bread has been on the shelves from 14 to 16 hours. The report then moves on to Saratov No 4 bakery, where production is mechanized and automated. But the turnover in staff here has reached almost 20 percent annually, so that sometimes there is

no one on duty. Moreover, there are other reasons. The technical base of a number of enterprises is out of date, and modernization is progressing slowly.

In an interview G.K. Khomutov, the engineer in chief of the Saratov Bakeries Department says: The most pressing issue is the construction of bakeries in Saratov, which is postponed from year to year and from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. The capacity for bread products existing in Saratov is being used up to 95 percent, when the norm is 70 percent. Thus, the equipment is working at a forced pace and when we stop it, we simply do not produce enough goods.

Golub then returns the program to the studio, to quote more viewers' letters.

Yeltsin Visits Factory, Discusses Quality

LD102333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Ye. Sinitsyn video report]

[Excerpts] we had started shooting our material in the display room, which is empty for the time being, where samples of shoes produced by the Zarya firm were displayed.

As was emphasized in the Politburo of the party Central Committee, under present conditions the problem of the quality of products is brought to the forefront of our entire practical activities. This was the subject of the conversation of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, with workers of the Zarya firm. Eighty percent of the shoes which are put out here is marked with the "N" article [Artikul]. This means that the item is distinguished by good quality. Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was briefed on production facilities and talked to workers. The average wage at the Zarya is R215. This is basically a reward for quality, which in turn raises one's responsibility for the quality.

Boris Nikolayevich, gave an interview for the "Vremya" bulletin, about the human factor, how it affects quality.

[Yeltsin] During talks with the administration of the factory and leaders of the party organization, and first and foremost, with female workers, they estimate that 50 percent of the total growth, productivity of labor alike, depends on the human factor, including 50 percent of improving the quality. [sentence as heard] That is, the technology, equipment and raw materials account for less than fifty percent, and the human factor is more than fifty per cent. That is, professional skills, conscientious attitude of the worker, her attitude toward work is more than fifty percent in terms of raising the quality of products.

Naturally, they are tackling great tasks in the Parizhskaya Kommuna factory, and naturally it is both rather a popular factory and a well-known firm. but they also have considerable resources — both in terms of raising quality, and in terms of increasing the output of children footwear — and the main thing is to reckon results not according to marketing but by the number of shoes, so that the needs of the population are met more fully. And somehow the time elapsed from developing models until their implementation for mass production should be reduced. at present, this time is believed to be 1 year. should this year be halved, it would make it much easier to follow fashion, which is now changing very often. Although one should naturally say that they produce footwear which is in demand now, and the footwear with their brandname does not usually stay for long in the shops.

[Video shows the display room with its many racks of fashionable footwear. Yeltsin is shown in the company of a female party functionary and some workers. He examines a white tennis shoe. He is then briefly shown talking to a woman at production line. Camera moves to a woman worker being interviewed, Sinitsyn with his interview gear tries to catch up with Yeltsin in one of the factory corridors. Yeltsin talks to him while surrounded with members of his entourage. The final shot is of a group of workers during a technological break, discussing their pledges].

New Odessa Obkom Chief Comments On Shortcomings

PM091227 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 2 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview with A.P. Nochevinkin, newly elected first secretary of Odessa Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, by correspondent V. Vasilets. In the interview, entitled "Time for Acceleration" and conducted after the Odessa Oblast party conference, Nochevkin talks about the conference proceedings and about organizational and educational work in the oblast. On the question of criticism of officials at the conference, Nochevkin has the following to say: "There were remarks about me. Somewhat timid, though. I should have been criticized for inconsistency, which I have been guilty of from time to time, for taking over the functions of certain bureau members, and for mistakes in the selection and placement of cadres. I know I have made mistakes. I too must reorganize myself more vigorously and improve my work style."

Later, Nochevkin lists the officials who have been dismissed: "In the period under review, Party Raykom Secretaries P. Ivankhnyuk and A. Starenkov; oblast Agriculture Administration and oblast Water Resources Administration Chiefs Yu. Zhudin and M. Demidov, and a number of other personnel who have relieved of their posts for omissions and for inability to work with people. A. Skorishchenko and L. Goretskiy, former chiefs of rayon departments for combating thefts of socialist property and speculation, were punished for abusing their official positions and for taking bribes."

Voroshilovgrad Oblast Conference Reported

LD101208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] An oblast party conference begins its work in Voroshilovgrad today. It will hear review reports of the party obkom and the auditing commission and discuss the CPSU's pre-congress documents. On the agenda of the conference are elections to the party oblast committee and the auditing commission and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of

the Ukrainian Communist Party. Oblast party conferences will also be held today in Ulyanovsk and other towns.

Belorussian Council of Ministers Chairman Named

LD102005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR has appointed Comrade Kovalev as chairman of the Belorussian SSRCouncil of Ministers. Prior to this he had been working as first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. Comrade Brovikov has been released from the post of chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

Personnel Changes in Armenian SSR Reported

WA090930 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 21 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 70-word item announcing the following Armenian SSR ministerial changes made by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Eduard Pashoyevich Avakyan is relieved of his duties as minister of industrial construction in connection with his transfer to another post; he is succeeded as minister of industrial construction by Robert Oganesovich Melikyan. Gurgen Ashotovich Arakelyan is relieved of his duties as minister of culture in connection with his transfer to another post; he is succeeded by Yuriy Avetisovich Melik-Ogandzhanyan.

State Agro-Industrial Committee Created in Armenia

WA101553 Yerevan Kommunist in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] In order to improve the management of the agro-industrial complex, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has created a union republic State Agro-Industrial Committee, based on the Armenian Ministries of Agriculture, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Rural Construction Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, and Food Industry and on the Armenian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The Armenian SSR Ministry of Procurement has been reorganized as the Ministry of Bread Products. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium named Comrade Vladimir Migranovich Movsisyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

End of Kapitonov Georgia Visit Reported

PM091004 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Dec 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Departure"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in the work of the Georgian party and economic aktiv's meeting, left Tbilisi for Moscow 18 December.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov was seen off at Tbilisi Airport by Comrades D.I. Patiashivili, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, D.L. Kartvelishvili, K.A. Kochetov, B.V. Nikolskiy, T.V. Rostiashvili, N.A. Chitanava, B.V. Adleyba, V.R. Papunidze, F.S. Sanakoyev, and Zh.K. Shartava.

N.I. Bochkov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, and A.Ya. Yefimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, departed together with Comrade I.V. Kapitonov.

Alma-Ata Oblast Holds Party Conference

Conference Opens

LD101212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The 27th oblast party conference opened in Alma-Ata an hour ago. Profound positive changes have occurred in the oblast's economic development over the past 5-year plan period our correspondent reports. The volume of industrial production has grown considerably. The output of consumer goods has increased by 13 percent and hundreds of highly-mechanized and automated flow lines have been introduced. More than 2.5 billion profit has been obtained. At the same time, every tenth enterprise in the oblast has failed to fulfill the plan, has failed to meet its commitments, and agricultural workers have failed to meet the 5-year plan for handing over grain. Its delegates are having a businesslike and principled discussion about all this at today's conference. They are mapping out ways to overcome shortcomings and set tasks arising from the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the party's pre-congress documents.

Party conferences are also being held today in other oblast centers of Kazakhstan — Ust Kamenogorsk, Chimkent, Guryev and Karaganda.

Kunayev Attends

LD111744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] An Oblast party conference ended in Alma-Ata today. Having noted the successes of the past 5-year plan period, speakers stressed however that the level of organizational and political work in the oblast does not yet fully meet the requirements put forward by the party. There is now no more important task for Communists than the utmost promotion of policy of speeding up scientific and technological progress and the universal and resolute surmounting of everything which has become obsolete and which hinders a more swift move forward. The drafts of precongress party documents were discussed and unanimously approved.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, took part in the work of the conference.

Shortcomings Noted; Kunayev Speaks

LD112208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Dvorkin — identified by screen caption]

[Text] An oblast report and election party conference ended in Alma-Ata today. The economic area of the oblast stretches from the high mountains of Alatau to the deserts at the Balkhash shore. The severe climate, its remoteness, difficult terrain — it was not in easy conditions that agricultural output grew, settlements and farms were built according to modern designs. Over the last few years, original architectural groups have emerged and new large residential areas have grown in Alma-Ata. Industry has made a step forward: Machines, tools, fabrics — the volume of their output has increased by almost one-quarter. Incidentally, this has taken place basically due to the growth in labor productivity. Over R200 million worth of products has been marketed in excess of the plan. All types of transportation and communications ahve been developing further.

But little has been said about successes at the oblast party conference. Exceptionally sharp and critical tones prevailed in the report and speeches of delegates. Constructive businesslike criticism has been expressed concerning many party, administrative and economic workers. In an interview during the break, we asked: What are your impressions of the conference?

[Begin video recording; caption reads: M. Akhmedova, deputy to the 27th CPSU Congress, team-leader of a house-building combine] First of all, these words, or to be more exact, these figures quoted in the report, have engraved themselves in my memory: 60,000 families in the city of Alma-Ata and in the oblast have received new apartments. The figure is very good. We, the builders, rejoice in it. But at the same time, the Glavalmaatastroy has a deficiency of 100,000 square meters of apartments. I would like to dwell on the reason, in my opinion, the reason why we have fallen behind the plan with these apartments. First of all, I believe, this was poor organization of the construction work. Also, many of our leaders lack responsibility — have a feeling of impunity, because we have not punished anyone for a long time. Never mind that, they scold you, they'll get over it. I would like to cite such an example here: Last spring, our team of assembly workers was idle for 23 days because we did not have any scene transitions [perekhod] or foundations for a new house. And do you think anybody got punished for that? No! And in general I don't remember if over the 25 years I have worked in construction even one leader has been punsihed. Today, at the conference, there is a lot of criticism, and I believe it is just. And I would like to see this critical attitude, this intolerance of shortcomings, put into practice by us all when we are back with our collectives. [end video recording]

[Dvorkin] Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party spoke at the conference:

[Begin Kunayev video recording] The entire progress of this political campaign in the republic, which is of great importance, yet again convincingly indicates the strengthening bonds of friendship and international fraternity of our peoples, the unanimous support of the home and foreign policies of the Soviet Government. The capital's oblast has great tasks set before it. They were dealt with in detail in the obkom's report. But one should say that great tasks can be fulfilled only under the condition that the powerful industrial and scientific-technical potential which has been created in the oblast, the agro-industrial complex, and the building industry will start working to their full capability. Unfortunately, these possibilities are being used very little by the oblast party organization at present. Each year, more than one-third of all enterprises do not meet the target for supplies of products, every fourth enterprise does not meet the target for prime costs of production; the practice of adjusting down assigned targets is being continued, designed capacities are not being reached at several industral enterprises, the pool of metal-working equipment at machine-building enterprises is used almost on a one-shift basis. It is important to make a sure and reliable start, to assume an even rate in all places from the very first days of the new 5-year plan period, so that every party organization and every labor collective works to their full capacity, aspires to fulfill the assigned targets of the 5-year plan period in full. Now, about the affairs of the agro-industrial complex. The capital's oblast occupies a special place in the republic in terms of volume of agricultural output. Over R1 billion has been invested in further developing agricultural production; the Great Alma-Ata Canal has been constructed and commissioned in a record short time. Unfortunately, as a result of poor leadership by the obkom buro the oblispolkom, the equivalent return in agricultural production has not been obtained. The rate of growth in gross output is lower than envisaged by the food program. The oblast has not coped with the 5-year target for purchases of milk amd meat. The vital task of the party, soviet bodies, and the agro-industrial committee consists in bringing about an essential turnround in agricultural production and first of all, to provide enough meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other foodstuffs for the population during this year, the first year of the 5-year plan period.

Comrades, the young generation has been elected to do party jobs, which is capable of tackling the most complicated tasks in a more energetic and quite a competent way. Now we will have to use this force in a better war, to raise demands of everyone and of all Communists for fulfilling agricultural plans, the adopted socialist pledges, the remarks and proposals which ahve been expressed, decisions of the conference. You are all well aware of the measures which have been adopted in order to strengthen the leadership of the Alma-Ata Obkom and Gorkom, as well as some raykoms. The major tasks of 1986 and of the 5-year plan period cannot be resolved with old techniques and outdated methods. It is essential to resolve them in the spirit of modern requirements, to reorganize the style and methods of work, to put into practice consistently the Leninist principles of a business like attitude, publicity and drive.

Comrades, the first week of January is over. It has opened a new year of labor, the new Twelfth 5-Year Plan period, the destiny of which is basically determined in collectives, workshops, workers' teams, farms and at every workplace. [applause] [end video recording]

Tajik Central Committee Plenum Held 11 Jan

GF111636 Dushanbe Doemstic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The 24th plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum examined the Central Committee's account to the 20th congress of the Tajiki stan Communist Party. In an adopted resolution the plenum basically approved the Central Committee's account to the 20th congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the account of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee to the 20th congress of the republic's communist party.

The plenum made [word indistinct] changes in the agenda of the 20th congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party and introduced the following additional questions:

1. The new publication of the draft CPSU Program.

2. The draft rules of the CPSU proposed in the program.

Khayeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the Draft Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Period from 1986 to 1990 and through 2000. (Nadalativ), a responsible worker at a CPSU Central Committee organ, took part in the plenum. With this, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

Tajik Auditing Commission Meets 11 Jan

GF111634 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting of the Auditing Commission of the Tajikistan Communist Party was held today.

The Auditing Commission approved an account to the 20th congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party, Kurbanov, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Tajikistan Communist Party, delivered a report on the account.

Party Expellee Cleared; Accusers Remain at Large

PM091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondert N. Gladmov report: "Honest Name: Party Life: Thoughts About An Incident"]

[Summary] Namangan — The case against I.K. Buriyev which caused him to lose his position as first secretary of the Zarafshan Party Gorkom, to be expelled from the party, and ultimately to be convicted by the court, was an "absurd mistake." The charges against him were flimsy, the evidence "virtually nonexistent, and the allegations peremptory: He was considered guilty and that was that." The truth, however, was established by the USSR Prosecutor's Office, which informed Buriyev that the case against him had been "falsified on the initiative of A. Odilov, former general director of the Papskoye agro-industiral association, with the help of A. Alibayev, former investigator of particularly serious cases at th Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office."

Who brought the charges against Buriyev in the first place? The case began with A. Karimov, former first secretary of Bukhara Party Obkom, who took offense at criticism leveled by Buriyev against the obkom. In a letter, Buriyev accused Karimov of being a "bribe-taker and a blackmailer." After this incident Buriyev was relieved of his duties as first secretary of Zarafshan Gorkom. He moved to Namangan as chief engineer of an asphalt plant, where he came into contact with Odilov, a man who had been "plundering the state shamelessly for many years." When Odilov tried to involve Buriyev in his crimes the latter helped the local prosecutor's office to institute criminal proceedings against him. However, "No trial was held. The case was quietly dropped."

Now Odilov and Alibayev, his accomplice at the prosecutor's office, have been arrested, but the case does not end there. "Why should those party members who went to such lengths to sully the name of an honest man and put him on trial be overlooked?" F. Baymirzayev, V. Sumskiy, and Yu. Zemlyakov, former Namangan Obkom workers; U. Imamnazarov, former chief of the oblast highways administration; N. Lutfitdinov, chief engineer of the same administration; and R. Maksudov, director of the asphalt plant, knowingly gave false testimony against Buriyev during his trial. To date none of them has been punished.

Uzbek SSR Dzhizak Oblast Party Conference Held

GF121717 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] The Dzhizak Oblast party conference, which concluded its work on 28 December, was conducted in a demanding spirit and in a way opposed to all moves and deficiencies which harm the (?trend of development). The delegates participating in the convocation focused attention on the April and October 1985 Plenums held by the CPSU Central Committee and on matters related to the effort to completely improve the oblast party organization's work according to the decisions of the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The delegates fully supported the pre-conference CPSU documents and held a practical and principled debate on the ways and means to increase the role and the responsibilities of primary party organizations and each and every Communist in the effort to consolidate ideological work and realize the tasks related to social and economic development. The accounting report read by Comrade Umarov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee; the report read by Comrade Khabibullayev, chairman of the Dzhizak Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, on the Basic Guidlines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000; and the addresses delivered by the delegates stressed the need to adopt new forms and methods in the party guidance given to the economic domain and to the entire political and training work to achieve the realization of the great and innovative tasks established by the party.

Comrade Golovin, candidate member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee for State Security addressed the conference. The convocation also heard a report by the Dzhizak Oblast Party Auditing Commission and unanimously supported the new CPSU program, the proposed changes, the CPSU Statutes andregulations, and the program stipulating the Basic Guidelines forthe USSR's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000.

The decision adopted by the conference assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee that the oblast's Communists and all its workers would channel their efforts toward achieving a high rate of success in work to properly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The conference elected the new staff of the Oblast Party Committee and the Oblast Party Auditing Commission. It also elected the delegates who would participate in the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. Comrade Ishkov, a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

The organizational plenum held by the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee on the same day elected Comrade Umarov as first secretary of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee and Comrade (Strezhnev) as second secretary. Comrades Umarov, Dondukulov, and Khatirdzhanov were elected as secretaries of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee.

Tashkent Meeting On Health Services, Deficiencies

GF121459 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] The meeting the officials of trade unions, establishments, and medical institutions have held in Tashkent discussed matters related to the question of further improving the health of the people and upgrading medical services. Comrade Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, opened the meeting.

The convocation established that the material and technical structure of the health services system have been consolidated over the past years. Tens of factory (?clinics) and polyclinics have been established and the number of medical sections in the factories has increased. Regardless of this, the speakers who addressed the meeting stressed the existence of serious deficiencies in organizing health services for the people.

Measures were established to improve medical services and consolidate the material structure of the health services.

PRAVDA Reports contents of KOMMUNIST No 1

PM111510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The first 1986 issue of *KOMMUNIST*, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published.

It publishes a new document of V.I. Lenin's, the editorial "Young World Striving for the Future," and M.S. Gorbachev's new year's greetings to the Soviet people, his message to the American people, and his speech to the heads of diplomatic missions.

The rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress — Discussing the CPSU Central Committee drafts" features the articles "The Growing Importance of Political Consciousness" by R. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; "Guarding Law, Order, and Social Justice" by A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; "Spiritual Unity" by Yu. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture; and selections of proposals and remarks on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's development, and other items.

The publications in the issue include the articles "The Emergence of Life from the Viewpoint of Physics" by Academician V. Goldanskiy, "Soviet Historical Science on the Eve of the 27th CPSU Congress" by Academician S. Tikhvinskiy, "Elders of the Academy" by M. Bandalkovskiy and Academician A. Narochnitskiy, letters to the editorial bureau, and book reviews.

Correction: Chernigov Obkom Secretary Dismissed

This correction pertains to the article "Chernigov Obkom Secretary Shostak Dismissed" which was published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT 9 January 1986 on pages R8-9:

Lines three and four of paragraph one on page R 8 should read "...production and on the breaches of state procurement discipline..." (correcting typo in "breaches");

Lines three and four of paragraph three on page R 9 should read "...for a long time. Crop rotation was applied..." (correcting "rotation")

Kostakov Warns of Looming Employment Problems

PM101701 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 4 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V. Kostakov: "One For Seven"]

[Text] Currently there is probably nobody who, studying the precongress documents, does not realize how seriously the entire people and he personally will have to work in order to fulfill the plans outlined by the party. But what specifically will the cardinal qualitative restructuring of the entire labor sphere for which we must prepare ourselves entail? To what extent and in what aspects will it touch each of us? What state measures will be needed?

The key to these problems is provided by the control figure for labor productivity growth — 130-150 percent — contained in the Draft Basic Guidelines. This means that each year through the year 2000 must be marked by productivity growth of not less than 6.0-6.5 percent. It is a question of doubling the pace of economic development and ensuring a real and uncompromising rejection of customary production systems, traditional techniques and methods of processing raw materials, and often of raw materials themselves.

The relevant sections of the precongress documents list the main scientific and technical avenues which will turn this unprecedentedly rapid and large-scale restructuring into reality. Our task is to try to imagine how this restructuring will change labor and its organization.

We are used to thinking — and this conviction forms the basis of our economic thought — that the most extensive and representative of all the spheres of application of human effort must be the sphere of material production. It is supplied with a flow of cadres on a priority basis and all the conditions for retaining workers are ensured. All other spheres come second and are handled as and when possible.

But what will really happen when labor productivity approaches the outlined level? First and foremost the number of people employed in material production will fall by 13-20 percent, or, according to preliminary calculations, by 13-19 million people. Shifts of a truly revolutionary nature will also take place in connection with the outlined reduction in the sphere of manual labor to 15-20 percent. Now, as is well known, it maintains over 60 percent of those employed in material production. Some of these people will find a role in renewed and reconstructed shops equipped with modern, highly productive equipment. But only some, since, according to labor results, one person will really replace several current workers. This means that it will inevitably be necessary to reduce staffing.

It can be forecast with considerable confidence that the acuteness of this process will be considerably eased and attenuated thanks to the changing generations which, as is well known, in forthcoming years will be unusual for us: A more numerous generation will be replaced by a less numerous one. Hitherto the situation had been that the young replenishment of labor resources would replace those leaving — through retirement — and moreover provide growth, since the number of people employed in the national economy increased from year to year. But now we are faced with switching to another system — when not all those who retire will need to be replaced. And the radical change in the redistribution of the streams of young people among the types and branches of work will seem particularly unusual. A considerable number of young people entering working life and choosing their place of training will have to make their way outside the sphere of material production.

Already we can imagine what serious problems requiring immediate resolution will arise in this connection.

Let us compare the sphere of material production with another most important sphere of employment — the services sphere, including here spheres such as health care, education, and culture. In 1940 88.3 percent of workers worked in material production and 11.7 percent in the nonproduction sphere. In 1970 the corresponding figures were 77.1 and 22.9, and in 1984 — 73.3 and 26.7 percent. In comparing these figures, we can see how rapidly and at what a preferential pace the services sphere has been growing over the last decades and, as a more detailed analysis shows, it also accounts for the more educated and qualified workers. This is entirely in line with the growing role — again at a preferential rate — that is played by health care, education, culture, and other nonproduction spheres in the people's life and in the social division of labor.

However, if we compare labor remuneration in the production sphere and in services, the dynamics are the complete opposite. In 1940 average pay for service employees was 4.5 percent or R2.8 less. In 1970, that difference was 20 percent (R26) and in 1984 30 percent or R60.

Up to a certain point such disparities in labor remuneration — itwas and remains a very important means of attracting and retaining influxes of young people — were justified by the actual priority given to material production in ensuring society's development and the national economy's stable growth. Now, however, we are encountering the paradoxical situation where imperfections in the services sphere cause increasing harm to material production itself — take medicine, schools, and the organization of leisure and everyday life, for instance. In the future, negative aspects connected with undervaluing the nonproduction sphere will become increasingly significant and noticeable. Professional recruitment must be stricter and the route to schools, hospitals, and clubs must be resolutely barred to the "wrong people" — those lacking the necessary abilities or spiritual attributes. But if we retain the present pay "differentials" this will be far harder to achieve than now. And on the other hand privileges in pay create a surplus supply of manpower in the material production sphere which does not correspond to true demand. And, as we know, such pressure holds back the growth of productivity and delays rationalization and the reduction of unnecessary work positions.

Nor will we forget that in a number of instances high pay for material production workers is in the nature of compensation for unpleasant work conditions: Influxes of cadres are "attracted," tempted by money. But this practice is in sharp contradiction with the spirit and letter of the precongress documents...

It is my profound conviction that the importance and — this is the main point — the novelty and unfamiliarity for us of posing the question this way demand that it be enshrined in the text of the Basic Guidelines. In Section Two of the Basic Guidelines and economic and social development tasks for the period through the year 2000, after the paragraph about the need to transfer production to a primarily intensive development path and the economic preconditions of that transfer, I believe it expedient to formulate the basic tasks in the nonproduction sphere, too: "**The nonproduction sphere is to be developed comprehensively. Its material base is to be improved on a modern scientific and technical foundation. The influx of young people, professionally selected and trained for work in sector of the nonproduction sphere, is to be ensured. Unjustified differences in labor remuneration for workers in the nonproduction sphere and the material production sphere are to be consistently eliminated**."

The rapid growth of productivity is indissolubly linked with the demand to ensure full and rational employment for the population. This is a cornerstone of the party's economic strategy, guaranteeing that under conditions of socialism scientific and technical progress will never result for working people in the kind of losses, sufferings, and horror of unemployment that the world has seen in the capitalist system's experience. Throughout the 5-year plan everyone connected in one way or another with the organization and utilization of labor must work to implement this requirement — ensuring full and rational employment.

This context, in my view, also gives rise to the need to introduce certain clarifications into the text of the Basic Guidelines.

In Section Three — "The Party's Social Policy" — the draft the new edition of the CPSU Program places the "steady improvement of Soviet people's living and working conditions" first among the main social policy tasks. This is perfectly logical and fully meets the need to strictly monitor the social thrust of scientific and technical progress. It is even more important that the **thesis on improving working conditions be included in section ten of the basic guidelines devoted to social development and raising the people's living standard**. Working conditions nowadays mean above all technology, and it is that no less than the worker himself which determines the size of his labor contribution and the extent to which his abilities and experience are revealed. In particular, there is statistical material which reveals the serious problem involved in utilizing the labor of middle-aged men: machine operators, city transport drivers, and combine operators, transfer to other sectors on reaching 40-45 years of age. This is most frequently connected with health: The equipment with which these men work is not designed for use by a broad range of age groups, and working and everyday living conditions which were satisfactory in their youth are hard to maintain after the age of 40.

This is just one example attesting to the need to seek a fundamentally new approach to the "equipment person" and "working conditions-worker" problem. Up to a certain time it was still possible to take as your reference point some kind of mean arithmetical "hard worker." But now all measures connected with labor organization and even the equipment itself must be designed strictly if not for specific people, then for quite narrow groups and categories — each one with its own specific nature. We are saying that a person must know how to squeeze everything out of equipment, and that is fair. And yet a counter need also exists — although the word "squeeze" does not sound too good when applied to a person, all the same, in order that one person can work for seven, it is necessary to strive for his full revelation in labor and for the exhaustive realization of his energy and abilities.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program speaks of increasing the zone of free time — by reducing the working day and providing longer leave — in the section devoted to the party's social policy and the improvement of living conditions. However, these transformations also have a very important economic aspect, of which we frequently lose sight. We all have to work with an intensity of which — it must be confessed — so far we have a purely speculative idea. Demands on the fulfillment of official duty will rise extremely high, with all the shades and nuances which we now allow ourselves to omit. Working time will be utilized more fully, and pauses and empty spaces will disappear from the working day. All this will lead to an inevitable growth in physical and nervous loads and will thus require the more intensive and better thought-out renewal of strength. I believe that we will greatly simplify and accelerate the resolution of this task if we supplement the requirement to ensure full and rational employment, formulated in the Basic Guidelines (paragraph 7 of part II), with a thesis included in the text of the draft Program, as follows: "**The full and rational employment of the population is to be ensured, and working conditions are to be substantially improved. Use is to be made of the potential being opened up for reducing the working day, increasing the length of working people's paid leave**..." and then back to the text of this paragraph.

As can already be foreseen, the ensuring of full and rational employment will take a whole package of important measures — in many ways quite unusual for us — both in preparation for labor activity and in the organization and use of labor.

We have already said how significantly the streams of young people will be redistributed among the spheres of application of labor and, within each sphere, among professions and specialties. This process must be forecast and planned in advance — so that economic interests and people's destinies do not suffer. Perhaps there is no need to note this specially in the text of documents, but we must prepare ourselves in advance having to sharply enhance the quality of school training and the real weight of all documents on education. School knowledge is the basis for any profession, and it, above all, determines the quality of a specialist.

The Basic Guidelines state: "The implementation of the measures envisaged by the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be ensured. The necessary conditions are to be created for the labor training of students and the mastering of one of the mass professions by every secondary school graduate." The system of vocational and technical education is oriented toward training workers in the mass professions, and so far all the natural processes of its development have been taking the direction of training more and more of them. But do we have a sufficiently clear idea of precisely which professions we must provide for, and which kinds of labor will require a mass influx of young people in 5 years' time? In 10 years? In 15 years? For

us, no collection of workers' specialties is complete without a turner or a milling machine operator. But meanwhile, the move away from working metal by cutting and the radical transition to more progressive technologies have long been mentioned among the priority tasks of the technical revolution. We are at the start of an intensive process of the dying out of the mass professions as we understand them today, and of the emergence of new ones, about which we frequently have no idea.

We frequently hear the opinion in discussions that we supposedly "teach too much," that we "overproduce specialists" but there is nobody to do work. It is impossible to imagine a more wicked and harmful delusion than this! Everyone knows what a scourge for our economy a breach in plan dates for commissioning production capacities represents. We are months behind, if not years! But when we begin to analyze the causes of this lagging, it becomes clear that every third case is connected with a shortage of qualified cadres. Now it is very important, without disparaging the general developing and humanitarian nature of education, to stress in every way its economic role and the direct connection between how a person is taught and how he works.

The necessity to seek work — a necessity which many now working in the sphere of material production and in the services sphere will certainly face — may also be new and unaccustomed for us. We have become used to exactly the reverse — work seeking out the individual. This, incidentally, largely determines his attitude to work and to himself, and also his tolerance of many of this professional weaknesses and imperfections. Rational employment, on the other hand, toward which we are progressing, creates the prerequisites for work making demands on the worker — on his natural potentialities, degree of training, diligence, and discipline.

But the individual is right to expect that he will be assisted in dealing with those complexities which will face him. The role of institutions responsible for information and job placements will increase many times over, and heightened demands will be made of their technical equipment level — they will not be able to manage without computers! Professional orientation. We have become accustomed to this very work being connected with early youth, with school, with starting out in working life. But now the necessity for the professional orientation — and even reorientation — of adults with a great deal of work experience and with a firmly rooted habit of a certain lifestyle will be increasingly keenly felt. I can even foresee the need for professional orientation work with pensioners wishing to find the very best application possible for their still unspent forces. A seriously improved state system for raising qualifications and retraining is also necessary.

Considerable psychological reorientation will obviously also be required. We consider it natural and necessary that if, by virtue of objective causes, a work place becomes unnecessary, the worker must immediately be given other work. Very often, it is precisely owing to this that the process of reducing staff lists proceeds more slowly than could now be the case: Leaders of enterprises and institutions prefer not to burden themselves with having to arrange job placements for those relieved of their posts — all the more so because their opportunities in this sphere are very limited. Now is the time to accustom ourselves to the idea that finding oneself employment is, not least, the individual's own concern and that this search may require a certain amount of time — a sufficient but not an infinitely large amount. As, for example, is stipulated — for the first time in state practice! — in the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving Management of the Agroindustrial Complex." It grants the right to leaders at various levels to "...retain for workers relieved of their posts in connection with current reorganization the official salary they received in their previous employment for the period of their relocation, but for no more than 3 months, and also to retain their uninterrupted service."

History has placed us at a point beyond which a process begins — unfamiliar to us, but inevitable — of intensively restructuring the entire labor sphere. It potentially bears a multitude of situations bringing the requirements of production and technology into conflict with human interests. But how it develops in practice — whether there will be many such cases and how complex they prove to be — primarily depends on how we now plan and begin to implement this transition.

PRAVDA Editorializes on Heavy Industry Tasks

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[Editorial: "Heavy Industry Advances"]

[Text] The steady growth of the country's entire economy depends largely on the performance of workers in heavy industry — machine builders, oil and gas workers, metal workers, miners, chemical industry workers, and geologists.

In the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Country's Economic and Social Development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the Year 2000, these sectors are set the task of providing the national economy with fuel and raw material resources, machines, equipment, and other modern means of production, increasing the output of high-quality goods for the population, and enhancing labor efficiency.

In the coming period manufacturing sectors will be developed at a faster rate. Enterprises producing machine tools and machines have been set the task of reducing to one-third or one-fourth the time needed to develop and put into production new machinery. Newly developed models of machines must be at least 50 percent more productive and reliable than similar machinery currently in production. Output standardization will have to be increased, and servicing of complex equipment by the manufacturer will have to be developed more widely.

Machine building is entering a qualitatively new development stage. A transition to the widespread introduction of automated design systems, a more extensive utilization of multipurpose processing-station type machine tools and flexible production modules is essential.

Workers in the metallurgical industry are called upon to set the tone in the heavy industry. The party has now set them the task of raising the sector's technical standard and enhancing the

quality of metal. In order to achieve this it is necessary to take more vigorous steps to replace obsolete fixed capital, introduce more progressive technologies and equipment, and improve the structure of production.

Last year the investment and technical policy of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy was severely criticized. Much has already been done to rectify the situation. However, the atmosphere of complacency and self-satisfaction has by no means been eliminated in all parts of the country's "hot shop" and plan discipline is still being violated in respect of contract deliveries of rolled metal and pipes to consumers despite the fact that volume indicators have been exceeded in a number of cases. It is high time to move on from listing the shortcomings to resolutely eliminating them.

The working rhythm of all the national economic sectors depends to a considerable degree on the performance of the country's fuel and energy complex. Regrettably, there are still many annoying failures in its work. Thus, oil workers failed to fulfill last year's targets, and have run up a sizable debt in raw material deliveries. Instead of eliminating the shortfall in production and stabilizing the situation, oil workers in a number of regions were again slow off their marks at the beginning of the new year. Sector leaders and leaders of all oil and gas administrations locally must adopt urgent measures to rectify the situation. They should be backed up in this by suppliers of equipment and transport and other machinery.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the preferential development of open-cut mining. In mines, extraction at comprehensively mechanized coal faces is to be boosted to account for 78-80 percent, and combine tunneling of mine workings is to be boosted to account for 48-50 percent. The agenda for the 12th 5-Year Plan features not only the improvement of existing coal mining technologies, but also a vigorous switch — wherever possible — to fundamentally new production schemes. More attention must be paid to the development of social facilities in new industrial areas. After all, it is shortages of housing, cultural, and consumer facilities which are holding up the development of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and the Ekibastuz and Kuznetsk basins.

The main task of all the fuel sectors is to achieve stable supplies to meet the country's needs in all types of fuel and energy. And this task need not be resolved just by means of increased extraction and production. A purposeful energy-saving policy must persistently be implemented in all spheres of the national economy. The structure of the energy balance must be improved by reducing the proportion of oil products in it and replacing them with nuclear and hydroelectric energy, gas, and coal.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the accelerated construction of nuclear power stations in the European part of the country (including the Urals). Unfortunately, construction workers still do not always meet the plan deadlines for the construction of these and other projects. The links between construction workers and the suppliers of materials, equipment, metal, and components are still inadequate. Construction site party and trade union committees, economic managers, and specialists must develop the competition between allied enterprises on the lines of the "workers' relay race" in every way and from the very first days of the new year.

Switching the economy to an intensive footing makes special demands also on the country's chemical industry workers. On the whole, the chemical complex is developing rapidly, but the national economy continues to experience a shortage of plastics, dyes, high-grade chemical fibers, complex and concentrated mineral fertilizers, and refined organical synthetics. The lag must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

In recent years, the geological prospecting material and technical base which is called upon to secure increased proven reserves of natural resources has been considerably consolidated. However, the pace of the sector's retooling is still lagging behind current demands. Geologists expect substantial assistance from enterprises of allied ministires which produce equipment for mineral wealth prospectors.

The heavy industry is the basis of the motherland's economic and defense might. The success with which our plans will be fulfilled depends on the energy and initiative of millions of Soviet people and on firm discipline in every labor collective. It is the paramount duty of party committees and Communists in our country's heavy industry sectors to mobilize them for efficient shock labor and for a persistent quest for, and exhaustive utilization of, all production reserves, and to develop even further the competition for greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

Officials Discuss Agro-Industrial Sector

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["Problems, Search, Solutions" program presented by Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, Central Television political observer on USSR domestic affairs, with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL); Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR minister of fish industry; Aleksey Grigoryevich Yashin, first deputy chairman of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; and Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee]

[Text] [Voznesenskiy] Good evening, comrades. We begin another television program in the series "Problems, Search, Solutions." Today we are looking at issues concerning the development of the country's agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the Food Program in the light of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan which has begun and for the period up to the year 2,000.

We have invited the following people to take part in this program: Academician Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL]; Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR minister of fish industry; Aleksey Grigoryevich Yashin, first deputy chairman of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; and Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee.

This is a direct broadcast, and you have an opportunity to put your questions to the participants in it by the telephones whose numbers are now appearing on your screens. Those who have made use of the telephone in the editorial office, or who have sent in letters on the subject of the program, have thus already put their questions. Here is the first of them. What is the Agro-Industrial Committee? Why has it been set up? What are its functions? This question is asked by Yelena Vasilyevna Merkuryeva, an economist from Orenburg. Vsevolod Serafimovich, if you please.

[Murakhovskiy] Well, you see the food question always has been important, and it remains so. The fullest possible satisfaction of the needs of Soviet people for food products has been and remains at the center of the attention of our party's activity. This task is being resolved by the joint efforts of workers in agriculture, in enterprises of the food processing industry and in enterprises belonging to the industry which manufactures agricultural machines for agriculture. It has to be said that an agro-industrial complex has been created which brings together a very large group of industrial enterprises and enterprises in agriculture. This is nearly one third of the whole country's national economy. It is here that 95 percent of foodstuffs are produced and that approximately 70 percent of trade turnover is formed.

It has to be said that the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has been formed for the prupose of improving the activity of all links in the agro-industrial complex on a basis of eliminating departmental barriers. Alongside this the agro-industrial complex system includes the Ministry of Bread Grain Products, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Fish Industry, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry. The industrial ministries engaged in manufacturing agricultural equipment and plant and in manufacturing mineral fertilizers and microbiological protein will have to coordinate their activity closely with the Agro-Industrial Committee. The agro-industrial complex is now planned, financed and managed as a single whole at all levels, both at the center and locally. The rearrangement of the management of the agro-industrial complex is aimed at removing departmental separation and at uniting the efforts of all links in the agro-industrial complex for achieving high end results. Uniting them in this way will enable us to achieve more successfully the integration of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz production with the food processing industry, and to speed up scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex.

Thus, as you see, rearranging the management of the agro-industrial complex will enable us, at the points where different industries come into contact with each other, to remove losses and to eliminate shortcomings in work which have taken place, and by joint efforts to ensure the solution of those tasks that are being put before the working people who are engaged in these industries as far as increasing food supplies for our country's population is concerned.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, a large group of questions has been received from Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kolesnichenko, a mechanical engineer from the town of Dolgoprudnyy; from Aleksey Nikiforovich Protsenko from Kiev; from Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Shulginenko, a bulldozer operator from Crimea Oblast; and from Petr Ivanovich Golubtsev, a tractor test-driver who writes to give up his opinion on behalf of his colleagues at the Lipetsk tractor works; and so forth. These are about the problems of that selfsame scientific and technical progress, the need to accelerate which and the possibility of accelerating which in connection with the formation of the Agro-Industrial Committee has just been spoken about by Vsevolod Serafimovich. And there is also a group of questions connected with the country's combine fleet.

Maybe all these questions could be brought together in the question asked by Yuriy Viktorovich Ostrashev, a workers from Moscow. He puts it very briefly, though it covers a great deal of ground: When will the question of agricultural equipment be resolved?

Agricultural Machinery

[Yezhevskiy] This is a fairly complicated question, and of course it is difficult to give a brief answer to it. At the same time, however, it is necessary to say the following in reply to the television viewers. The party Central Committee and the govern-

ment, recognizing the exceedingly important significance of issues concerning the integrated mechanization of agricultural production in implementing the Food Program, adopted a special resolution in 1983 which provides for integrated mechanization to be completed in the main and in the basic sub-branches of agricultural production by 1990. Definite work has thus been done over the past few years in fulfillment of this resolution. For example, whereas 527 designations of agricultural machines were being produced in our coutnry for plant cultivation at 1 January 1981, by 1 January 1986 the number of designations being produced has already reached 727· and we will mark the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan with the fact that more than 1,000 designations of agricultural machines will be being produced for plant cultivation. Furthermore in recent years, over the past 3 years, more than 300 designations of new machines have been elaborated and machines have been put into production for soil-protective land husbandry systems, for example, the (KTS-10) wide-cut cultivator; wide-cut chainless cultivators; a whole range of machines and so-called leveling implements for operation with highly-powered tractors. In addition, this is characterized by an improved technical level of machines and their improved quality, improved labor productivity and a number of other improved technical characteristics.

On the question of combines — Lev Aleksandrovich, you touched on this briefly — here I have to report as follows. The modernization of the Niva and Kolos grain-harvesting combines was carried out last year. Production of the Yenisey grain-harvesting combine began. And the Don grain-harvesting combine, or rather family of grain-harvesting combines, underwent and completed tests. And the first consignment, amounting to 100 Don combines, will be turned out by the collective of the Rostselmash works by the start of the 27th party congress. A whole range of wide-cut machines has been created. Preparations for the production of the badly-needed Step wide-cut harvester, with a 17-meter width of cut, are now being made.

A new generation of tractors is also being prepared at the tractor works. The Minsk Tractor Works is preparing the MTZ-100 tractor; the Volgograd Tractor Works is preparing the (DT-175) and the (IS-VOLGAR) and will also turn out the first consignment by the opening of our next, 27th party congress. A number of other new tractors are also being prepared at a number of works. Indeed, definite work is also being done on the creation and improvement of the working conditions of the mechanizers, that is, on the creation of improved conditions. For this new confortable cabins are being organized. The Tashkent Tractor Works has already begun production of a tractor with a new cabin. The Pavlodar Tractor Works, too. New well-appointed, comfortable cabins are also being prepared at a whole range of other works, too. Building of the Kama Tractor Works has been started. And in order to solve this task more successfully 147 works belonging to the industry are now being reconstructed. They are being subjected to radical reconstruction with a view to greatly increasing the output of agricultural equipment, and, what is particularly important, with a view to ensuring that it is at a high technical level and of high quality. This is one of the most important questions.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, there is a question, a suggestion even, in fact, from Comrade Guberench from Minsk that is clearly intended for you. I propose that an amendment be made to Section 6 of the Basic Guidelines: Expand and deepen to the maximum extent possible the system of subsurface tillage of the soil in those areas of the country where system is most applicable, while greatly increasing the output of subsurface tillage equipment. It says that, moreover, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Similar questions have been received from Comrade Medvedev from Volgograd Oblast and from Aleksandr Pavlovich Kukharenko from Vilnius. All these comrades are alarmed, so to speak, by the issue of whether we are taking a sufficiently careful attitude toward our soil when we use this modern equipment that we have at our disposal and that supermodern equipment which Aleksandr Aleksandrovich has himself told us we are going to be receiving in the very near future. Please take this group of questions.

Soils

[Nikonov] Thank you. I think that the comrades are displaying legitimate concern and alarm about the soil, indeed, for the soil is the foundation of all things in agriculture and in the whole agro-industrial complex. There are places where the soil is having — let us put it bluntly — a difficult time. To some extent the equipment is to blame. It compacts and dries up the soil. And there are other alarming processes too. We must thus have sufficient scientific developments in this direction, and we must proceed along the line of minimizing soil treatment and of sparing the soil.

[Voznesenskiy] Excuse me interrupting, but I must show you the way this question was put here quite simply: Our forefathers tilled the soil less, but spent more time making it soft and friable. Wouldn't it be worth our while today to make use of this age-old practice? That is what Comrade Medvedev from Volgograd Oblast asks, whom I have already mentioned.

[Nikonov] You see, there are also a great many scientific discoveries in this connection. I could give the names of Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev, and of Academician Aleksandr Ivanovich Barayev. Their developments are now being used on fairly large areas: on an area which already exceeds 55 million hectares. But that is not enough. According to data possessed by the scientific establishments measures linked with the protection of the soil have to be doubled.

I believe that there are several more questions linked with improving the fertility of the soil. I know that there are questions that need answering. In a number of areas the humus content is falling. We must thus increase the use of organic fertilizer by approximately 1.5 times. At present we apply about 1 billion metric ton. In accordance with agricultural systems that have been worked out for all regions of our coutnry — this was reflected in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the social and economic development for the 12th 5-Year Plan — we have to increase this by 1.5 times. We have to apply 1.5 billion metric ton of organic fertilizer.

Then there are other problems, too, linked with improving the fertility of the soils, which require a solution. They include the cultivation of saline soils, the liming of acid soils, which makes it possible to make much more efficient use of fertlizer. And there

are other forms of land-improvement, that is, the improvement of the soils. And equipment plays a very big part here. It must indeed press down less; it must have a smaller specific downward pressure. And there must be more combination of different machines, so that several operations can be carried out in one run. At present the equivalent of more than 13 hectares of mechanized working is carried out for every 1 hectare of ploughed land. That is a very great deal. And as intensification proceeds it might increase and grow. And so the processes have to be done together. For this equipment is needed, both soil-protection equipment and other equipment.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. We have just received a question from Viktor Sergeyevich Kondratyev, a telephonist: Are surplus apples in rural locations to be marketed among the local population for the benefit of the state? Otherwise they go to waste by the metric ton. Similar questions have come from Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Sklyanin on the problem of marketing produce grown, and what Tsentrosoyuz is going to do to take in this produce which has been grown; from Comrade Sosnin from Novosibirsk, and from a number of others. For example, Comrade Shyrtov, a film producer, has also just asked by tele phone: Our annual biological harvest of agricultural produce is very big, it meets our needs, but only an insignificant part of it reaches our tables. Well, maybe "only an insignificant part" is not altogether an accurate way of putting it, but nevertheless, what does the State Agro-Industrial Committee intend to do to resolve this task?

Consumer Cooperatives

[Yashin] Well, first, this is what I would say: Yesterday the television and today the central press reported that at its session yesterday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo endorsed a resolution on the further development of consumer cooperatives. For the consumer cooperatives this is a very big document. Big tasks are being set for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and as it turns out there will be considerable help for all the consumer cooperatives. Among these tasks special attention has been devoted to the need to improve the purchase of agricultural produce. We are doing a great deal. For example, at present our purchases amount to a total of more than R10 billion.

But there are still great reserves for purchases of agricultural produce from the personal subsidiary plots of citizens. At the moment we purchase — last year we purchased from these plots 1,150,000 metric tons of meat, dressed weight, and something like 8 million metric tons of potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

As for apples, the question is quite right, Lev Aleksandrovich, and the comrades who have sent in these questions are quite right. I have to say that we are still dealing poorly with this matter, if one looks at last year. What is the matter here? Well, the proportion of early varieties of apples is very big. So there is a need for reorganization of orchards, and improvement of their composition by variety. But nevertheless, we are obliged to accept good, edible apples and apples suitable for storage without any restrictions.

Previously we also accepted nonstandard apples of inferior quality and put them into production of so-called bormotukha, fruit-and-berry wines. I have to say that over the 5-year period we processed 1.6 million metric tons of such apples. The party has now quite rightly adopted the course of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and we are now winding up this line of production and reprofiling these enterprises. And so, we have not completed the reprofiling, and this has in some places had an effect on the purchases of apples.

What are we doing now? Well, first and foremost we are putting these purchases on to a contractual basis. There has not been a single complaint when someone has reported that they have refused to conclude a contract with him, or have failed to take apples according to a contract. If a cooperative has made a contract, it accepts these apples. So, it would be wrong, certainly, to wait for market conditions to develop [ozhidat konyunktury, kak ona slozhitsya]. Last year we went around 18 million households and concluded 11 million contracts. We bought up more than 1 million metric tons of apples from the population, but only 300,000 metric tons according to contracts. What are we doing at the moment? We are developing the network of purchase acceptance points. In the last 5-year plan we opened 12,000 such points, and at present we are setting up 10,500 points and processing workshops. That is, we are bringing this network closer to the orchards. We will adopt all the measures needed for improvement in the matter.

The concern and the problems spoken of by the questioners are quite correct, and we and the cooperative organizations have to draw the right conclusions and improve this work, as required by the CPSU Central Committee in its resolution yesterday.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Pavel Ivanovich Filippov from Moscow asks Vladimir Mikhaylovich: Why does the amount of fish on the country's tables continue to be so meager? I have handed you a series of similar questions.

Fish Industry

[Kamentsev] Yes, Lev Aleksandrovich, there is in general a whole series of them here. Comrade Komaus from Cherkassy asks: Why did there used to be fish everywhere, but not now? Previously it was sold at train stations, but not now, Comrade Fomin asks this question. In general there is here a whole series of questions that I would place together under the head ing: Where is the fish?

Overall, the fish situation is in fact fairly peculiar. Now we catch not 1.7 million metric tons, as, for instance, in 1950 when such questions did not in general arise, but we are catching more than 10 million metric tons. Consumption of fish goods per capita now amounts not to 7 kg as in 1950, but 17.5 kg in 1985. The fish industry has become a highly developed branch of the food industry, a powerful fisheries fleet, major fishing ports and processing complexes, lake-based and commercial fish-farms have been built. But all the same there is the question: Where is the fish? There really is, and it is correct.

Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, I think it is impossible to answer this question without taking into account the social, demographic and biological aspects of the problem. The socioeconomic changes in our country that have taken place in recent decades have been

brought about by big changes in the structure of society, in the standard of living and people's requirements. The urban population has increased by 100 million, and purchasing power has increased in connection with considerable increase in the population's incomes. The demand for fish has increased, and meanwhile the increase in demand for fish as a consequence of a rise in living standards has been far ahead even of the fairly rapid rates which we have achieved. In answering the comrades who have put this question, I think I have to say that in the 12th 5-Year Plan the Food Program has set us the task of bringing the level of consumption per capita up to 19 kg, and these 19 kg have to be not just kilograms, but high-quality fish products, that is with expansion of the range and improvement of the quality being our chief tasks.

How do we intend to do this? I would like to draw the attention of all the comrades who have asked questions, and that of viewers watching us today in general, to three figures. While under the Food Program we have to increase catches by 14 percent and the output of food products by 15 percent, the production of the best categories of products has to increase by 60 percent. That is, these three figures, in my opinion, demonstrate as well as anything the direction of the industry's development. The ways to resolve these tasks are determined in the recently adopted resolution of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on acceleration of the development of the material-technical base of branches of the agro-industrial complex; in it, allocation of big capital investments, new highly productive ships, refrigerators and equipment is envisaged. I would like to say that this is a big job, and tackling it has begun from the very first days of this year 1986, when the workers of the industry have been the promoters of socialist competition among branches of the agro-industrial complex.

We are faced with the task of providing output this year worth R10.5 billion, we have adopted pledges to fulfill it ahead of schedule, and I think that we will in general cope with our tasks. Well, now, I don't know, there is a special question from Comrade Fomin — yes, that is the one — why was there cod before, and not now? In general, there is a question here....

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] Excuse me, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, but maybe this is what we could do.

[Kamentsev] Yes, carry on.

[Voznesenskiy] I have a wonderful question which has just come in by telephone from Rogachev, Gomel Oblast, from Aleksandr Kapitonovich Naberezhniy. This also happens to be about certain kinds of sea fish which have disappeared. I'll pass it over to you. Please have a look at it, and the next time we come to the fish industry, you can answer it. You don't object, then?

[Kamentsev] In general, I understand this subtlety. [laughs] Very well, I am shutting up.

Management

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you, thank you very much. Vsevolod Serafimovich, I have here quite a weighty bundle of questions which have had time to come in, in connection with a number of details linked with the reorganization that has taken place in the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and about which you have told us. Of course, comrades, I hope that everyone will understand me correctly if I say that within the context of this broadcast we simply will not be able to discuss the real and interesting questions from people which have been asked about the details of this reorganization. I think that since any reorganization involves people's fates, with your permission I will give these questions to you in order of precedence, and maybe there will be found among them some which you will think need to be responded to as part of your work, so to say.

But all the same I would like to put one group of questions from this general mass more specifically. The matter concerns certain aspects of labor placement. The fact of the matter is that naturally the creation of the State Agro-Industrial Committees is leading, and has already led, to a simplification of the administrative structure, and in the process a certain proportion of staff are released. Evidently this does not always take place on the right principles, somehow. For instance, Fatima Abdullayevna Gadhziyeva, bookkeeper at the Ministry of Water Resources, from Makhachkala, a mother of two children, lives on her own with her children, is now subject, as she writes in reports, to retrenchment, and they are not offering her any work, they are telling her to sort it out for herself. Is this right? Comrade Roman Sergeyevich Sokolov asks: How is the cadres issue being resolved, and so on. Carry on, please.

[Murakhovskiy] Lev Aleksandrovich, before responding to this specific question, I would like to say that in connection with the creation of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, the methods of management are also changing, and at the moment we are looking for approaches such that instead of administrative methods of management, the emphasis should be placed increasingly on the economic methods of management, and of course, all this involves a certain reduction in the apparatus, since we have to work out a mechanism whereby the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises can work independently and ensure fulfillment of the big tasks that face them in increasing output of produce.

I should like to say that in connection with the restructuring of management we are also making what I would say is a considerable reduction in the administrative apparatus. For example, at the center we are cutting back the apparatus approximately by half. In turn, this will be made possible for us by changes in methods of management. There will be less management on paper, and more based on economic considerations. This requires good qualification of the specialists, and there will be less of them, but they should implement management better. We are also implementing such an approach in the formation of republican, oblast and kray agro-industrial committees. To some extent this also affects other bodies in the agro-industrial complex.

But of course, all this work in the reduction of the administrative apparatus has to be carried out within the framework of our laws on labor. And if Fatima Abdullayeva Gadzhiyeva, the bookkeeper from the Ministry of Water Resources in Makhachkala and mother of two children and on her own, is asking this question of whether she is being mistreated by being retrenched, it is evident that the comrades have been hasty, and have not acted correctly. Of course, the maximum of attention has to be ensured

in these issues. Comrades must be helped to find work, and moreover, the party Central Committee's resolution does say that sensitivity must be demonstrated in this context, that attentiveness must be ensured, and that work must be provided. There are many places in our system of the agro-industrial complex where efforts and knowledge of specialists can be applied. So they just must be helped. In connection with this, 3 months are provided for labor placement, so that one can find work for the comrade in conditions of calm and put him into a new job. It seems to me that with an attentive approach during the process of restructuring of management and reductionof the administrative apparatus, we will not do anybody down. I think that the comrades in Dagestan will do everything possible for Comrade Gadzhiyev to be satisfied with the results of her labor placement.

Minitractors

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, Comrade Andrey Sergeyevich Ponomarev from Alma-Ata has just telephoned us to ask this question: When is the soonest that we will be getting minitractors for farms?

[Yezhevskiy] Well, that question....

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting]... Oh, sorry! It turns out that the same question has come from Riga, from Yuriy Ivanovich Aristov — I just hadn't had enough time to assess it! And here are a number of others from Belgorod and from Kurgan Oblast.

[Yezhevskiy] Minitractors are now being manufactured in the country, and Aleksey Grigoryevich Yashin can confirm that they are supplied through the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives....

[Yashin, interrupting] Yes.

[Yezhevskiy, continuing]...and they are produced at the Minsk Tractor Works, in Kutaisi, in Leningrad and in a whole number of other enterprises now. So that now, Lev Aleksandrovich, we can give a positive answer to the question about minitractors. With one tractor, made in Kutaisi, we even had difficulties in marketing it after they had started to produce it because the price, to put it bluntly, was fixed somewhat on the high side. The chiefs were then given an instruction by the Council of Ministers. The price was reduced, and now Aleksey Grigoryevich Yashin and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives should be advertizing and marketing them on a wider scale. The range of machinery that can be attached to them has now been organized. But that is not the end of the matter. At the Kharkov power frame tractor works another new model has been prepared together with a range of machinery. So I think that in the very near future we will be able to meet the demand for this equipment.

Grain Combines

Lev Aleksandrovich, they've handed me another pile of questions here. from Comrades Ivan Semenovich Kolemasov, Viktor Nikolayevich Vorobyev, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Bashnyakov, and other comrades there is an enormous number of questions on grain combines. One question goes like this: On what is the calculation of the combine pool requirement based? That is a response to that article by Comrade (?Chernishchenko) which came out, you remember? The way this question must be answered is as follows. The basis for the calculation is first that grain and cereal crops must be harvested in the shortest optimum time: 7 to 8 days.

[Murakhovskiy] ...and a maximum of 10 days.

[Yezhevskiy] A maximum of 10 working days, and the cereals have to be harvested by then otherwise there are big losses: loss of the actual harvest and overall losses as well, so to speak. So we carry out the harvesting over a period dictated by farming practice. Then there is the calculation of the combine. We know its daily output and they have a high reliability, by which we mean the mean time between failures, which has been greatly increased for combines. And if we speak about the Don family of combines, we will supply them with a large number of attachments, adaptors, for harvesting sunflower, corn, soya and a number of other crops. This will expand somewhat the combines' range of application and the period that they can be operated. So the combine pool is calculated from their output and the need to compelte the harvest in the shortest optimum time dictated by farming practice. With the appearance of the Don family of combines, the combine pool in our country will in fact become reduced. We used to calculate 1.1 million combines, but since the Don combines have almost double the output of the Niva combines, naturally our combine pool will become reduced in numbers.

A number of questions that the comrades are asking about combines relate to whether there is a shredder for combines. Well, I can report that when asked by farms, we do supply combines with shredders — shredders, that is, for straw — and various other attachments for combines as well.

Then there is another question: Recently in *PRAVDA* and certain other newspapers the question has been raised about harvesting with the threshing done on a stationary thresher. So are combine harvesters necessary?

[Voznesenskiy] We also have a great many questions like that.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes, so are combine harvesters necessary? I think we should answer that question, Vsevolod Serafimovich, by saying that combine harvesting remains the chief type of harvesting....

[Murakhovskiy, interrupting] the chief one.

[Yezhevskiy, continuing]...for a number of zones, a number of zones. We are now checking out this technology in Krasnodar Kray, in Kazakhstan....

[Murakhovskiy, interrupting]...in the Non Chernozem Zone they're using stationary threshers.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes, that's right, and in particular for the harvesting of grass for seeds. And we are thinking of using these for certain individual zones. So this year the Taganrog combine works, its design bureau, will build several such machine systems with a stationary thresher and pickup shredder. When we have

checked out their operation, we will have to do a good comparison from the viewpoint of farming practice and the economics of it. But these two methods must not be set off one against the other: together with the chief method of combine harvesting, we will also introduce, Vsevolod Serafimovich, the stationary method, and we will evidently be producing these machines for a number of zones.

Scientific Support

[Voznesenskiy] With your permission, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I will now pass on to you and Vsevolod Serafimovich this group of questions from Comrades Voronin, Moistrenko and Kanishchev in Ivanovo, from Comrade Aleksandr Andreyevich Filippov in Moscow, from Zinoviy Lvovich Fridlyandskiy, from Comrade Grinvald in Kemerovo Oblast, from forge operator Valeriy Petrovich Berdyanov in Volgograd, in which these comrades approach the problem that you have just touched on from various aspects. If you feel able, and that it is necessary to add to your answer, I shall ask you to do so at the next stage in our discussion.

But now I should like to ask Aleksandr Aleksandrovich to answer an extremely fundamental question, but the difficulty is that this fundamental question has to be answered in the briefest possible way. This is the question: What is the scientific back-up provided for the agro-industrial complex? Here are the questions [Voznesenskiy hands over pile of questions to Nikonov], but there's no need to read them now, so as to save time.

[Nikonov, examining questions] Yes, there's quite a lot of them here. If you let me study them carefully later, for now I will answer briefly. With the creation of the agro-industrial complex there is a change in the role of science and of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The resolution by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, with which you are familiar, entrusted the academy with providing a scientific backup for agro-industrial production and coordinating scientific research within the framework of the agro-industrial complex. There thus comes into being an agro-industrial science. The chief thing is that on all levels of that science we concentrate on the solution of the chief, basic and most important questions facing the agro-industrial complex.

These are, first, to accelerate the rate of production of basic agricultural goods, grain, meat, and so forth, to ensure the stable development of agro-industrial production, to transfer to intensive technologies and resource-saving technologies; to ensure that the agro-industrial complex operates in a balanced way, to form an economic mechanism for the management of the complex, to prove the validity of and introduce systems for the overall running of the sector which would include all the basic elements of scientific and technological progress, and to superimpose them and put them into operation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Those are the tasks we are concentrating on, and they must be resolved from the organizational view point.

How? The basic all-union institutes working on the chief questions of scientific and technological progress in the agro-industrial sector come under the direct supervision of the Academy Presidium. In the union republics, republican departments and science centers are being set up which are headed by scientists. These chiefs are deeply chairmen of the agro-industrial committees of the corresponding union republics and are responsible for providing scientific services to the republic. And belonging to these departments and science centers are all the scientific research establishments in the republic, apart from the all-union ones. Maybe the most important section is science at the oblast level, because that is the front line, it is the link with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, integration and a direct influence on them. So we are of the opinion that the regional institutes must be strengthened in every possible way, with cadres and a material and technical base, by enhancing their methodology, and so on and so forth.

There now also arises the question of our having to substantially enhance the qualifications of the cadres, to retrain them to master computer technology, biotechnology methods and many, many other things. But the most important thing is for the influence, authority and effectiveness of science to grow and for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to feel this. That is the whole point. Proceeding from this, the question of introducing scientific developments arises in a new way. The point is not what terms are being used, of course, but I think that today the word introducing does not convey the whole nature and amount of the work which must be done. It is a question of the mass assimilation by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of scientific developments, major developments, and the mass application of them on enormous areas. At a time when we are going over to intensive methods of plant cultivation on tens of millions of hectares, when we have to switch livestock breeding on to an intensive track, and when we really are at a crucial stage, it's not enough to introduce certain individual methods, machines, varieties and breeds, we need to introduce whole comprehensive systems of economic management, we need to assimilate them, and here the role played by science becomes enhanced. And on this level, in every oblast where there is an institute, the chief is a scientist — and science should be under the leadership of a scientist — and this man is the one in charge in the oblast agro-industrial committee. Scientific production associations must be set up, and incidentally in our agro-industrial system there are already 94 scientific production associations, including 71 in agriculture. And this form is justifying its existence as a form of close links between science and production.

Incidentally, Lev Aleksandrovich, what I would like to note is that there are indications that the idea is not being interpreted quite correctly, and that here and there experimental science farms are becoming amalgamated into some sort of trusts. That is the wrong way. They must have close links with an institute. That is the continuation of the scientific process: the reproduction and production of elite seeds, the raising of breeds, checking that technologies work properly, and so on and so forth. And in these circumstances the role of science becomes enhanced: to create more intensive plant varieties that are more immune to disease and pests and are adapted to local conditions, to create more and more of them, to develop and check out intensive technologies, to train people and train cadres.

So there's integration on one hand but division of labor in the other. Science cannot be an appendage to the management bodies. That is quite clear. It has always been condemned, and it

is now particularly intolerable. Science is needed by production as a producer of scientific output and an accelerator of scientific and technological progress. The level of responsibility becomes enhanced, and intensive use must be made of both scientific cadres and the scientist's working time without diverting his attention to trivialities, and concentrating on producing the scientific output. I'll end on that, and apologize for going on so long.

[Voznesenskiy] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, you could answer the questions that you would still like to, plus these as well. [He hands Kamentsev another sheaf of questions]

More On Fish Industry

[Kamentsev] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, a great number of questions has come in which perhaps continue the subject which I started to talk about. Here Comrade Fokin from Moscow, as I said, asks why cod has become scarce. Comrade Neberezhnykh from Rogachev asks the same sort of question, only what he is interested in is not cod — this is Aleksandr Kapitonovich Naberachnykh, I'm sorry — but red cod. Comrade Daineko from Moscow asks about pike, perch and bream, and so forth.

I won't list all the varieties of fish, but what I do want to say is that in recent years the chief increase in fish caught has been from the ocean. But take, for example, herring, cod and other traditionally-caught fish, th stocks of these are quite limited, and with the rate of fishing and the fishing techniques that we have today, we could haul in all of them. But then what do we do tomorrow, particularly as we are not the only ones fishing in the ocean? There is only one way to do it, and that is to fish on a regulated, strictly scientific basis, which we are in fact doing.

I would also like to say that the numbers of fish that are in mass quantities in the ocean fluctuate greatly over the years. In the ocean there are also years of good harvest and bad harvest. I'll give you two examples. First, the Atlantic herring: The generation of shoals that were caught in the 1950's enabled us to catch them commercially on a large scale, but afterward this began to decline. Second, the Pacific sardine: In the 1940's we didn't have this fish at all, but now we have a wide range of it all the time, and it is quite a promising variety for catching. I can't, knowing that you are asking us to be brief, go into every variety, but what I would like to say is that for example in the 1930's and 1940's we used to catch 15,000 metric tons of sturgeon, but now we are catching 25,000 metric tons of them because of the major effort that we are putting into fish breeding. But not even 25,000 metric tons is enough, nor is 75,000 metric tons, nor probably 125,000 metric tons. Our population is, after all, 270 million. Or take, for example, the question of sturgeon: we've got more of them, but it's not enough. But as far as the bream and pike perch are concerned, the question is legitimate: these fish live in the Azov Sea, and because of the water supply to this basin, of course, the salinity has sharply increased, the area where these fish live has become limited, and of course their stocks have become reduced. So active measures are now being taken to solve these questions. That, briefly, is what I would reply.

Kolkhoz Markets

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. It seems to me that this series of questions will also interest Vsevolod Serafimovich and, of course, Aleksey Grigoryevich. It's about the prices at kolkhoz markets. Comrades from various parts of the country are asking — Comrade Sakharov in Ivanovo Oblast, Comrade Mikhail Vladimirovich Danilov in Lyubertsy, Comrade Anisimov in Krasnodar Kray, and other comrades — whether it's not time that limitations be imposed on market prices, and when are they going to be regulated in general. Can anything be said on the subject, Aleksey Grigoryevich?

[Yashin] I can. This is not the only place in which the questions are raised. They are also raised in the press and in central administrative bodies. And they arise from the fact that prices in kolkhoz markets are considerably higher than state retail prices. They are also higher than the prices that cooperatives fix for agricultural produce purchased in bulk from the population at already agreed prices. Then these prices are calculated, and it is sold without any subsidies. We consider it right to regulate prices by administrative means. Lowering prices is absolutely the wrong way. The right way is to do everything possible to increase the flow of produce to the kolkhoz market. I must be self-critical and say that the cooperative must actively develop trade in agricultural produce at kolkhoz markets. Nowadays at kolkhoz markets goods, all kinds of goods, mainly food, are sold to the value of some R9 billion every year. We sell goods worth only R900 million. Accordingly, we have now been handed a resolution on this endorsed by the Politburo, a resolution from the Central Committee and from the Council of Ministers. Particular stress is laid on the need for cooperatives to actively assist in increasing the sale of agricultural produce at kolkhoz markets. We do not exclude some temporary flexible approach, such as, perhaps,let's say, a ceiling imposed on prices for goods that are brought in from somewhere and are not produced in the given areas. There is no local produce, it is brought in and the supplier, as it were, names what I would call excessively high prices. This matter too must be tackled in a very flexible way, very flexibly. So people quite rightly want us to buy up the produce there and bring it in here. There's a whole string of difficulties, and now people are understanding. Well, firstly, the understanding shown helps to improve the supply situation. Therefore, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, we shall have to take very strong, I would say, action to influence a lowering of prices by means of a substantial increase in produce on the market.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, comrades directly mention the need to improve the volume of sales — organized sales, that is...

[Yashin — interrupting] Quite right. Absolutely.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes. That is said by Viktor Vasilyevich Kantemir in Sochi and also by Sergey Mikhaylovich Upolovnikov in the settlement of Rostoshskiy in the Uralsk Oblast.

[Murakhovskiy] Of course, Lev Aleksandrovich, of course. They're all at the markets. We can regulate only because cooperatives have to deliver there a considerable quantity of food purchased from private holdings — surplus food — and shift this mass of produce. Market prices will then gradually fall. Any

artificial regulation of market prices will not do any good. For that reason, one of the main tasks today is that, on the private holdings, we should step up the output of livestock produce, meat and milk, vegetables and fruit; we should increase the output of these products on the private holdings of industrial enterprises; we should increase the output of these products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Only in this way can we bring down prices at the kolkhoz market.

[Yashin] Markets play an important part in supplying the population, and we do not forget that. Therefore, as Vsevolod Serafimovich has frequently indicated to us, we must go to them better organized with our goods.

[Murakhovskiy] But the local bodies should always closely monitor the the working of the market. The important thing is to create the right conditions for people living in the country to bring their produce to market. Bus routes have to be organized. The markets have to be modernized. Cold storage facilities have to be laid on there, as well as hotels, so that people can have a quiet rest after selling their goods at the market. In brief, the operation of markets needs close attention.

Spare Parts for Farm Machinery

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, Comrade Levitskiy, an agricultural specialist in Zhitomir Oblast, and Boris Mikhaylovich Mikhaylov in Elista have just phoned in, as well as a number of other comrades — I've now got a pile of such questions — and they are asking whether it would not be better to cut back on the production of finished machinery and step up the output of components. In other words, it's basically a question of supplying spare parts for farm machinery. As we all know, the problem still remains quite acute. What can be said on the subject?

[Yezhevskiy] For the supply of spare parts, the main path now is, first, enhancement of the quality of equipment, and increasing the service-life, the durability and reliability of this equipment. That is the first and main thing, so that there is less expenditure of spares. Incidentally, it is really the most important question, that of quality. This issue was examined yesterday at the Politburo session, and primary importance really is being devoted to this; It is our sacred duty to do everything possible to improve quality of equipment. Incidentally, I must report that in recent years certain work has been done. While at the beginning of the 5-year period we had engine service life of 5,000-6,000 engine hours, and 7,000-8,000 engine hours at the end of the 5-year period, in the new 5-year period we have to bring engine life up to 10,000-12,000 engine hours.

A service life like that, of course, leads to the possibility of reducing the use of spares. What about spare parts? In the 11th 5-Year Plan we increased the plan for spare part production by 20 percent. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, we expect to increase even this rate. And today I have to report, I have to say here in answer to this question, that at the moment we are satisfying 95 percent of the demand for the range of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery. Hence we have to bring this up to 100 percent. But at the same time we have to make the most economical use of them. And now the creation of the State Agro-Industrial Committee will make it possible to concentrate this matter, so to say, to reduce the number of channels and of stocks. Previously we had them in these stocks or those stocks, and a large quantity of spare parts were dead stock. And so, alongside the fact that we will be improving the quality of output of spare parts and increasing the range of spare parts, better distribution will make it possible to resolve this problem, and we expect to be setting out together with the State Agro-Industrial Committee a number of measures in this regard, and I think that an increase in reconditioning of the spare parts themselves and a improvement of quality will make it possible to satisfy the demand. At the same time, Lev Alekseyevich [as heard], I have been given literally a bundle of questions....

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, let's answer them, or a few of them, a little later, so that the other comrades can also give answers, because we are now getting, I would say, more and more questions, and ever more interesting ones.

Pest Control

And I think that one of these, which might at first glance not seem such an important question, but judging by the fact that it has arrived from very many parts of the country, should probably be answered, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. What is happening about the Colorado beetle? Why is it on the rampage in certain parts of the country? You can see, I have given you a whole bundle of such questions.

[Nikonov] And a hefty bundle. You know they are from various places, the geography is very broad — Ukraine, Belorussia, Belgorod. Muscovite Comrade Andreyev writes: For 10-15 years now the Colorado beetle has been causing much damage to potato crops in Ryazan Oblast. But there are methods to combat this parasite. What is the matter?

Yes, Comrades, there are means. The biology and ecology of this pest are well known, and measures to combat it have been developed. These include agro-technical and chemical means — there are 22 preparations and 2 microbiological preparations. Well, comrades, they say there should be as few chemicals as possible, and the issue is seen properly here. Our selectionists are at the moment working hard to create varieties which are resistant to the Colorado beetle. Thus far there are none that are completely resistant, but there are relatively resistant ones — Topaz, Zubrenko, Zarya and a whole range of others — which need an insignificant amount of treatment. There is the biological method as well, such as the natural predator — certain birds eat the Colorado beetle, pheasants, for example. They must be bred more. But there is another circumstance. The countermeasures have to be carried out on very large areas at a time. If it is done in small patches, a little patch remains, and it begins to multiply again. There you have it, Lev Aleksandrovich.

Quality of Produce

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you, thank you. A very serious question is that of the quality of our produce. It too is being asked by comrades from various parts of the country, Zoya Alekseyevna Novikova, editor of (*IZDATELSKAYA MYSL*), from Moscow; Boris Timofeyevich Zakharchenko, a veteran; Olga Nikolayevna

Tikhonova, Comrade Golberman from Donetsk, and so on. I would like some answers to these questions. In general, I mean, obviously, that is, not from the viewpoint of too general an answer, Vsevolod Serafimovich, but from the viewpoint of brevity.

[Murakhovskiy] Well, Zoya Alekseyevna Novikova writes that the quality of produce is very low. What must be done? Well, quality is a problem, and it must be by our joint efforts that we struggle to improve quality of produce and goods. The fact of the matter is that of course machine harvesting is now used in agriculture. This probably has an effect on the quality of potatoes, for example, which are harvested by combine. But I would also like to say that in this a lot depends not only the workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also on how these products are transported, how they are stored. Not enough attention was being paid to this in our country, and it is has to be said that we have a shortage of vegetable storage facilities with cooling and good containers, with good ventilation. Since today we are setting ourselves the task of fully, or as fully as possible, satisfying demand for food products and vegetables, we must devote special attention both to transport and to processing and storage. And the State Agro-Industrial Committee, which is now unifying all the departments at the interfaces between production, processing and marketing, must resolve these problems.

It seems to me that we also have a great deal to do from the viewpoint of processing. For example, we procure a lot of potatoes, and I must say we use almost all the potatoes in their unprocessed form. At the same time, we use less than 1 percent of potatoes in processed form. Then we supply potatoes both to Moscow, and the north, in the same old form, and en route it is subject to spoilage, it doesn't store well, and we lose a great deal. Now the job is to expand processing, taking potatoes as an example, so that about 30 percent or more should be processed and supplied to the consumer in the form of ready-made potato concentrate, potato puree, instant mash [kroshka kartofelya], chips and all the other prepared goods, ready for consumption. This would save time for our housewives and women in preparation of meals, and would make sure things kept well. That is one aspect.

But it is not only vegetables that matter. Of course, we must also improve the quality of meat products and sausages, the output of confectionery factories and dairies. And here, using this platform, I would like to address the workers of the food and processing industry, of the meat and dairy industry, so that they should feel how our Soviet people have a demanding attitude toward the quality of products, so that they should really organize the work in their collectives to improve quality, and should provide products which from the viewpoint of nutrition are valuable, and are of high quality and well packaged. So, I would like to say again, this is our common task, and it is to this that the party Central Committee Politburo drew attention when discussing the issue of further improvement in the quality of industrial and food products.

Machinery Repair

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, you have a number of questions on repair specialized by make [firmenny remont]. Please have a look at the bundle I have passed you, and if possible answer them.

[Yezhevskiy] What one can say about make-specific repair is, today we are repairing fuel apparatus produced by the Vilnius works, and the experience that has been gathered is very positive. Now we have an agreement with Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, and in the near future we will be working on the issue of organizing make-specific repairs for hydraulics and fuel apparatus, and we will be looking into a number of engine organizations. As for other kinds of fully assembled machinery, we so far think this is a question for the State Agro-Industrial Committee, Vsevolod Serafimovich. As far as the Don combine is concerned, and this question was recently discussed in great detail when the Politburo examined it, we have come to agreement with the State Agro-Industrial Committee that we will now carry out training of cadres jointly, and we are organizing support facilities for Rostselmash in a number of areas where it is used, and so whatever the case it will come to one thing: We will gradually begin to introduce make-specific repair, starting with complex types of equipment. And here, in this case, with complete mutual understanding with the State Agro-Industrial Committee, we will resolve this task.

Lev Aleksandrovich, I have here literally many questions, I shall permit myself, since it would be awkward not to answer them; questions are asked, and one has been in the press, the question of the Lipetsk tractor works. Why is the LTZ-145 from Lipetsk not being produced, but it has been decided to put the MTZ-142 tractor into production? The comparative trials of these two 150-hp row-crop tractors have shown that the MTZ-142 has greater merits. To begin with, it is 60 percent compatible with the MTZ-100 tractor from Minsk, so there is standardization; it will be produced at the Kama tractor works under construction; and from the point of view of the merits of the LTZ-145 and the MTZ-142, one can say this: One tractor has some advantages, the other has others. So as a result we have sorted all this out with the State Agro-Industrial Committee and with everybody, and the interdepartmental commission recently adopted a decision that the MTZ-142 tractor will be produced at the Lipetsk tractor works.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksey Grigoryevich, you have several questions concerning fodder which is needed, primarily, by the personal subsidiary plots, in order to develop stockbreeding there.

Personal Agricultural Plots

[Yashin] Well, questions about fodder are asked by Comrade Plyushchev, Viktor Pavlovich, from Saratov, (?Razinskiy) rayon; then Comrade Nazin, from Rostov Oblast; Comrade Maslov, from the town of Antratsit in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; Comrade Komyagin, Mikhail Nikiforovich, from Dushanbe; and a whole number of other questions, good questions. I must stress, and Vsevolod Serafimovich has talked about this, that society has an interest in an increase in output of food products on citizens' private ancilliary plots. And for this reason every effort will have to be directed toward assisting in an increase of these products. How? Of course, the private ancilliary plot is on the public reserve.

[?Murakhovskiy] It is based on the enterprsie of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

[Yashin] It is so based. The land is fixed in perpetuity to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz. And this must always be remembered. And the fact that a private plot has been allocated does not mean that this is the personal land of the person who possesses the plot. The land continues to remain kolkhoz or sovkhoz land, state land. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are therefore recommended to make provision in their operating and financial plans for allocating grazing and pasture for cattle; for providing coarse fodder; for selling piglets and the young of other forms of cattle, and chickens. I have to say that there is still insufficient of this young stock being sold. And so the comrades, some comrades, say that we should, without fail, arrange the centralized sale of fodder. We do have a centralized stock, a centralized market stock of fodder, but unfortunately these stocks are still insufficient. The state cannot meet the demand for this in full. And consumer cooperatives, therefore, still sell this fodder — it amounts to approximately 40 percent of the demand for this fodder — only under an agreement which is covered by the purchase of livestock-farming produce. In the future, I am convinced, when the management has been rearranged and when output, including that of fodder, is growing, I am convinced that this will be improved considerably.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Vladimir Mikhaylovich, clearly there is one fundamental question that must be answered. You have described the difficulties and the problems which currently exist in the sea-based fisheries: but there is also river-fishing, and I have passed over to you a fairly large number of questions in this connection.

Fresh Water Fisheries

[Kamentsev] Indeed, Lev Aleksandrovich, we have received an enormous number of questions here about internal waters, about freshwater reservoirs. I am not even going to read out the names because of the time factor but there is one question which covers perhaps most of the ground. Comrade Konstantinov from Moscow says that it is known that fish-ponds are the most productive form of agricultural land-use as far as output of animal protein per unit of area is concerned. Why, then, are freshwater fish farms still in the situation of an outcast? From the point of view of the solution of the food program the supply of live carp to the population is much more expedient than is, say, that of frozen sea fish. What I want to say is this, that I do not think we should set sea-going fishing and fishing on internal reservoirs against each other. But of itself the questionis a good one. And it concerns, of course, not just ponds. Our country is very rich in freshwater reservoirs: the area of lakes and reservoirs exceeds 30 million hectares. The length of our rivers is more than 500,000 kilometers. While the catch in freshwater reservoirs amounts to 520,000 tons, against a total catch of 10.5 million tons. The situation with freshwater reservoirs is indeed a complicated one. The building of hydroelectric stations and the collection of water for industry and for irrigation in agriculture has made conditions worse for fish living in these reservoirs.

But we understand perfectly that unfortunately this process is one that is common to all industrially-developed countries, because the development of power-generation, of industry and of agriculture must take place. Without that the development of a country's economy is impossible. We are therefore taking the most energetic measures to stabilize these negative manifestations. Today we have 160 fish-breeding plants in operation which produce more than 10 billion larvae and fry for the internal reservoirs, belonging to valuable species of fish. But the collection of water for our country and the growth in power generation — the water is needed for the towns and for the fields — we understand this, and it is not going to be possible, therefore, to hope for any rapid growth in the numbers of fish in our freshwater reservoirs. The main thing now, therefore, is pond-based fish-farming, the thing mentioned in the question, and I would like now to talk about this.

[Voznesenskiy] What's more, excuse me, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, there are comrades who propose that the Basic Guidelines for the development of the national economy should include a direct point about the obligation ...

[Kamentsev interrupting] For every two to three collective farms one pond, in order to have a live base. That is a very good point. Indeed, I would like to say that pond-based fish production is developing at a fairly rapid rate. Let me give three figures: 1950 - 5,500 tons; 1970 - 65,000 tons; 1985 - 270,000 tons. What's more, I want to stress the fact that the increase was obtained, the main increase, not so much through the construction of new areas as through improving the use of existing ones. Fish-productivity in our country has grown from 1.5 to 12.5 quintals per hectare.

[Murakhovskiy] Per hectare?

[Kamentsev] Yes, from 1.5 to 12.5. For the 12th 5-Year Plan it is envisaged that the catch of fish, of marketable, economic, pond fish, will be increased to 380,000 tons and that 70 percent of this increase will also be achieved through growth in productivity to the 16.5 quintals range that we intend to implement. And so, Lev Aleksandrovich, in confirmation of what you have been saying, hiving got onto this subject, I cannot fail to mention the fact that the development of marketable fish-farming, particularly that based on ponds in the oblasts, krays, and republics, depends to a large extent upon the initiative locally. In places where great importance is attached to this the production of marketable fresh-water fish by fish-farming is already making its contribution to providing the population with high-quality fish. We have many examples of this. We are dealing with this in a fairly active way now. That is the situation, put briefly.

More On Private Plots

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Aleksey Grigoryevich has already touched upon the question of private ancilliary plots. This is a problem that concerns many comrades, for example, Fedor Martinovich (Barkhlyakov) from Kaunas, who puts the question like this: The Basic Guidelines only speak about giving help to citizens' private plots, but the giving of help is something that is desirable but not obligatory. He proposes that the following wording should be written into the basid guidelines: Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are obliged to allocate for citizens' private plots hay-making facilities, pasture, fodder, and young animals and poultry for growing; and to purchase from them the animals that

have been raised for supply to the state. These questions also concern many other comrades, once again from the most diverse parts of the country; and more than this, these questions have been of interest to our colleagues from West German television. They also ask us to reply to their questions about private plots. Vsevolod Serafimovich, please go ahead:

[Murakhovskiy] Lev Aleksandrovich has listed these questions. There's a whole bundle of them here. But no doubt this is of interest to a much greater number of people. I would like to say that private ancilliary plots have, of course, a definite significance in the structure of our society in the solution of the Food Program. It has to be said that they enjoy support. In this connection there was a special decision by the party's Central Committee and by the government which pointed out that all manner of help has to be given to private plots, as it is said here. But here they simply propose that it should be written in a categoric form and brought into the plan. I do not think, however, that this is the real point at issue. Even today in places where the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a correct attitude toward private plots, good results are obtained. It has to be said that it is possible to name many oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics where private plots are making a big contribution in adding to the resources of meat, milk, potatoes, and vegetables. It has to be born in mind that the Agro-Industrial Committee will continue to take all measures in order to build up output of livestock farming produce, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit on private plots, although facts like those about which they are writing here do take place: I would say that in the center, in the Non-Chernozem Zone, in some oblasts, like the Kaluga Oblast and the Kalinin, Orel, and some others give little help to the development of private plots. In this connection before I came here to take part in the meeting with the viewers I looked at the relevant material and I see that over a period of 10 years in those oblasts there has been no addition to the production of meat and milk in private plots. It has to be said that this is a big omission, of course, on the part of leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We think that this will, of course, be put right. We will be allocating fodder. We will be helping private ancilliary plots in that we will be selling young poultry, piglets, and calves. We have to bring about the kind of situation in which every dweller in the countryside, of course, takes part in the production of milk, meat, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. He will provide produce for himself: the surplus he will send to market. This will be a large contribution to the solution of the Food Program.

[Nikonov] Lev Aleksandrovich, may I add something?

[Voznesenskiy] Please go ahead.

[Nikonov] To what Vsevolod Serafimovich has rightly said, I would like to add that the personal subsidiary plots also have enormous economic significance. They supplement the food stocks and families' budgets, and they also have immense social significance. They even have educational importance, because right there amid the family, children become accustomed to work from early in life.

[Murakhovskiy] It has to be said that the party and government resolution on development of collective horticulture is also aimed at this. Every year we will be allocating 1 million to 1.2 million garden plots; there are already more than 6 million garden plots today. Imagine when we allocate approximately another 5 million then there will be 10 - 11 million plots. This is a very big affair, both from the point of view of organizing sensible leisure, growing fruit and vegetables, so that our stance in this regard is quite definite.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, if you have looked at all the questions I passed to you, you can select the one which seems most essential to you.

New Agricultural Machinery

[Yezhevskiy] The question from Comrade (Shchekhovtsev) Aleksey, what new, especially new, machines will agriculture receive in the 12th 5-Year Plan? Well, at the beginning of our meeting I already tried to give a few figures. I can say that in the 12th 5-Year Plan agricultural machine-building for rural areas must provide many new machines and completely new generations. Turning to the quantitative aspect once again, machinery systems for levelling must increase almost threefold; machines for applying mineral fertilizers must increase almost fivefold; production of machinery for intensive technologies, industrial ones, in particular must rise. Soil protection systems (?have been devised). These machines must perform with high productivity, at least 80-100 percent higher than those produced today. As concerns seed-drills, they must provide precision in sowing and there must be precision in technological operations. Thus the machines, as has already been said, must be distinguished by the fact that they carry out several technological operations in one go, that is, combined machines. In fact it is, of course, difficult to enumerate all the machines. In other words, the machines must be distinguished by high productivity, high technical standards, high quality — I stress once again, high quality, that is the most important question, to which we will devote serious attention. By the way that is what the industry is now preparing for. We have to supply 386 models of new machinery for crop farming of a high technical level.

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, perhaps among these 386 machines there is one which would, as far as quality is concerned, replace the labor of students. Vladimir Yelizarovich (Istefeyev), an electrical engineer from Zhigulevsk, is interested in this.

[Yezhevskiy] I think he has potato-lifting combines in mind.

[Voznesenskiy] I think so too.

Potato Production, Harvesting

[Yezhevskiy] This really is an issue; potatoes are second to bread for us, let us put it that way. The point is that the combines we are producing, although we have modernized them and introduced new technical rubber devices which cause less damage to potatoes, still encounter some difficulties since in our country potatoes are cultivated on difficult soils, clay and loam, and not only sandy ones. I can report that we have now finally managed to build a new three-row potato-lifting combine which damages half as many potatoes as those now being produced, even with certain varieties. By the way, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, we have

to have varieties bred for mechanized harvesting; we have to breed varieties so that machines can work on them as well.

[Nikonov] This is a job for the selectionists.

[Yezhevskiy] Yes, it is a task for the selectionists as well. So, as to the technology, in other words, we are preparing a potato combine for production, a new one which, I think, will replace both the labor of students and, most important, that of town-dwellers who will go out picking potatoes less in the winter.

Mechanization of Agriculture

[Voznesenskky] That is just the question which I wanted to ask Vsevolod Serafinovich on behalf of Comrade (Safronov), from Krasnoyarsk, Comrade (Kornyeva), from Kursk, Comrade (Koval), from Volgograd, Comrade (Altukhova), from Poltava, Comrade (Beleshka) from Kokand, Comrade (Semenov), from Gorkiy Oblast, Comrade (Savelyev), from Moscow Oblast's Noginskiy Rayon, and all the comrades want to know about the organization of sponsored aid in the long term, when might it, first of all, be reduced in volume, evidently, that is, when will machinery replace manual labor, that's one thing. Secondly, there are questions being asked whether it is not time that sponsored aid was put on a contractual basis; contracts should take into account not only the obligations of the sponsors, but also those of the sponsored organizations, in matters such as, for example, compensation of funds for wages expenditure. That is sponsored aid should be put onto a rational economic basis. Can one hope for such an approach in the long term?

[Murakhovskiy] Without fail, yes, without fail, only through...

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, with mechanization, yes.

[Murakhovskiy] Mechanization of the growing of vegetables especially. This must be solved. We not only can, but must rely on this. Because the creation of a set of machines — I would say now the introduction of a set of machines following the Astrakhan technology of cultivation of vegetables has already in many respects released people from weeding vegetable crops by hand. But our comrades are quite correctly raising the question about the fact that one needs to help, to give sponsorship aid. But it is necessary that the attitude to this aid, should be one of high appreciation. And, I would say...

[Voznesenskiy] Should evaluate it not only morally...

[Murakhovskiy] Morally, correct.

[Voznesenskiy] ...But also materially.

[Murakhovskiy] Showing material appreciation: This will impose certain obligations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They will take more trouble about mechanization, the introduction of intensive technologies, reducing manual labor on the production of produce. So that...but (?we are attracting a large number of questions on the vegetable base).

[Voznesenskiy] There they are questions on the vegetable base. [giggles]

[Murakhovskiy] These questions are also connected with the improvement of the mechanization of depositaries, the creation of refrigerated depositaries, containers...

[Yezhevskiy] The complex from the field to processing...

[Murakhovskiy] The entire complex of mechanization from harvesting, storage, and delivery to the shop.

[Voznesenskiy] Plus also the perfecting of economic interrelations between sponsors and those being aided.

[Murakhovskiy] The most important thing I would say, Lev Aleksandrovich, The whole question here lies in the introduction of financial autonomy, collective contracting work, they will be dependent on the final results; they will be interested in producing everything by their own efforts and in receiving a good remuneration for high results without bringing in townsfolk to work. That is why now we are working on changing over farms to financial autonomy, on organizing work and payments on principles of collective congracting, family contracting and personal contracting, which would give each producer an interest in high final results, in high quality work.

[Voznesenskiyy] Thank you! Aleksey Grigoryevich, your final word. Make it brief!

Organization of Procurement

[Yashin] Very briefly. There are very many questions here. I will reply to the question of Comrade Leonid Ivanovich (?Tuzmu) from Kaushany, Moldavia. He asks: How will the procurement work of consumers' cooperatives be organized in the agro-industrial system?

I have to tell you that its material base will be strengthened and widened. Processing will be improved. Here, the decision which I mentioned, the fact that a decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers was adopted: Virtually double and over double capital investments are being allocated. This is in order to assimilate resources more fully, to preserve quality better, and ensure better deliveries to the consumer. One small question, not a big one, many notes are coming in here. Why is there such a big difference between cooperative trade and state trade? This is a good question. The point is that the cooperative societies are buying produce at agreed prices. That means that they have to sell it without a loss. But the state does not give subsidies for produce purchased by cooperative societies. Every one knows that the state is giving large subsidies for animal husbandry produce for all intents and purposes, and for a considerable share of the output of crop husbandry which we purchase at agreed prices, in order to cover the difference between the purchasing prices and the selling prices. In cooperative shops such subsidies are not being given and that is legitimate.

[Voznesenskiy] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, go ahead!

Economies in Food Production

[Kamentsev] Lev Aleksandrovich, there are so many questions that I feel guilty in front of the TV viewers but there isn't time

to answer them all. But there is one main question among them: "How are we fighting losses?". I wish to say here that the fishing industry has a definite specific character. We do not receive raw materials from any one. We ourselves search; we ourselves catch; we ourselves process. Therefore, for us, just as for agriculture, the main thing is to shorten the journey from the field to the shop. The shorter the better. For us the field is the world ocean. Therefore we have directed our main attention toward creating high-quality, qualitatively new ships which not only catch but also process fish directly on the spot. So today, 85 percent of the produce is being processed on ships directly on the spot so that they themselves catch, fillet, freeze, and process. There are losses all the same. There are losses from the port to the shop. There is one avenue here. This is to build fish processing complexes and freezers in locations of consumption. We have already built a large number of them, but this is clearly insufficient. So today, by the decision I spoke of, further work in this area in the 12th 5-Year Plan has been laid down. That was what I had to say.

Organization Under Agro-Industry

[Voznesenskiy] Vsevolod Serafimovich, at present reorganization of the agro-industrial complex is taking place at a time when the party is pursuing a line toward broadening the independence of each enterprise. In connection with this a number of questions has reached us here, for instance, from Comrade (?Dyatents) Anatoliy Ivanovich and a number of others, you'll excuse me, comrades, if now I don't enumerate the names, as regards the following: How will the rights of kolkhozes and sovkhozes be widened in the economic and financial sphere? Joining them, too, is perhaps, a group of questions asking: When at last will the unnecessary reporting back, correspondence, etc. between the executive, so to speak, and managing organs of the agro-industrial compex, in particular, decrease?

[Murakhovskiy] Lev Aleksandrovich, these questions have always been a matter of concern the directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the leaders of agricultural organs. What I would like to say is that now that at the very start it was said that we are looking for new lines of attack, economical methods of managing kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In connection with this we will, of course, do everything in order to introduce standardized planning, reduce the amount of reporting back and to grant kolkhozes and sovkhozes more independence in order that they themselves should choose optimum variants for increasing the output of produce.

[Voznesenskiy] That is, this idea is one of those predominating and leading ones...in the work of the agro-industrial complex?

[Murakhovskiy] One of the most important in the reorganization of the system of running the agro-industrial complex.

[Voznesenskiy] Please forgive me for interrupting you. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich in a few seconds your most scientific reply to the most scientific question, if there is such a one?

[Nikov] [chuckles briefly] (?cancelling out many questions by replying to one big one). I will reply to one. It was sent by several authors: "How are things with the use of horses?"

[Voznesenskiy] Please go ahead!

[Nikonov] The tractor has ousted the horse. Before the war there were 21 million, at present there are 5.8 million horses. The reduction in their numbers has ceased. The horse is needed for work, and for meat and koumiss, and for sport. This is a clever, beautiful, noble animal which is close to man. But harnesses for it are also needed, and machines are needed for horse traction!

[Voznesenskiy] I think that VASKHNIL, after all, under your leadership will take an interest in this problem too! Comrades, it is time for us to end the broadcast although a large number of questions remain and such interesting ones that I think that both the comrades present and the organizations which you manage will take a sincere interest in these questions when we put them at your disposal. I thank you for taking part in this broadcast.

Our next broadcast will go on the air on 17 January. It will be devoted to the problem of services, but it will be without telephones. We will simply reply to the questions which we have held over from our dear comrades tv viewers, whereas a direct broadcast on questions of the protection of the environment will be on the air on 2 January. Thank you, comrades, for your attention and for taking part in this broadcast. All the best.

PRAVDA Views Agro-Industrial Complex Prospects

PM081912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Agro-Industrial Complex in the New Year"]

[Text] Workers in the agro-industrial complex have begun the new year with clear prospects. They have worked quite well in the fields and livestock units. A good harvest has been gathered in a number of oblasts and republics. Purchases of livestock, poultry, and eggs have increased. The plan for the production of all wholemilk products and animal fats has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The economic condition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has improved and social tasks are being resolved more successfully.

This year the countryside must attain high goals. It is planned to increase grain harvests. No less than an additional 26 million metric tons of grain must be harvested by using intensive technologies alone. It is proposed to increase meat production to 17.3 million metric tons and milk production to 100 million metric tons, which is higher than the average annual total volume of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

There are the conditions essential for this. The material and technical base of the countryside and its partners is growing stronger and economic relations are improving. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] has been formed through party and government decisions. Now planning, financing, and administration are concentrated in one pair of hands. This will eliminate departmental dislocation and ensure broad maneuvering of resources and means, as well as their better utilization for attaining the main goal. This goal consists in more fully satisfying the population's need for food products and industry's need for agricultural raw materials. It is a point of

honor for Communists and all agro-industrial workers to consistently and persistently implement what has been planned.

Crop farming is rightly called the foundation of the agrarian sector. It is here that broader scope must be opened up for intensive technologies, zonal and soil protection systems, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress. We must immediately get down to mastering the new while remembering that the success of the matter takes shape from ordinary, everyday concerns: the preparation of machinery and seeds and the enhancing of soil fertility. A good example has been set by machine operators and repair workers in Rostov, Ulyanovsk, Vinnitsa, Brest, Tselinograd, and Chardzhou Oblasts and the Azerbaijan SSR and the Georgian SSR. They have set about putting sowing and soil cultivation machines into action in good time and with less expenditure of materials and means. A large proportion of tractors and combines will be repaired by the day the 27th CPSU Congress opens. The initiative of the originators of all-union socialist competititon has been widely taken up throughout the country. We have a considerable number of farms already prepared for the sowing campaign.

There are also other cases. Among the first to bring their machines onto the fields are crop farmers in Turkmenia. But, in a number of cases, they are lagging behind with repairing equipment and preparing land here. Errors can develop into harvest losses. The councils of agro-industrial associations and rural Communists must ensure strict observance of schedules for the preparation of seeds and equipment and the application of fertilizers. There is particular concern for machine operating cadres. They are still in short supply in a number of oblasts. We must arrange additional training on courses and in study groups and those who strive to improve their skill and master closely related professions must be morally and materially encouraged. It is important that progressive modes and methods of labor organization be more broadly represented in study programs.

Stockraising remains the shock front of this year and of the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Positive improvements in this sphere must be consolidated and a decisive step taken forward. And there are opportunities to do this: Fodder stocks are adequate, the provision of mechanisms and other means is better, and livestock pedigree qualities are being improved. Many farms in Moscow and Leningrad oblasts are making skillful use of this potential.

Stockraisers in Cherkassy Oblast have fulfilled their 5-year plan with honor. The achievements of many of our other workers on livestock units and complexes are considerable. Quest, initiative, and thrift — this is what progressive workers in this rural sector are taking with them into the new 5-year plan. It is precisely these qualities that ensure lasting success in the matter.

Anna Sivolap from the "Globinskiy" sovkhoz in Poltava Oblast produces 26 or more kilograms of milk per cow. The collective of the pig complex at the "Put k Kommunizmu" kolkhoz in Grodno Oblast led by Anatoliy Danilin achieves high weight gains. The experience of the right flankers is a reserve for all collectives. It is particularly important now, in the crucial wintering period. Meanwhile, in some places milk yields and weight gains have fallen and there are shortcomings in output deliveries. Yet the causes are well-known: Feed shops work poorly, forage is used up without being measured or weighed, and labor discipline has slackened. It is partly because of this that the productivity of many livestock units in a number of oblasts in the Kazakh SSR and the Uzbek SSR is not very high. Soviet and economic organs are obliged to rectify the situation.

A qualitatively new stage has also begun in the activity of rural partners: procurement workers and processing workers, repair workers, construction workers, and power engineering workers. With the formation of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local subsections, the functions of these workers are becoming more complex and their responsibility for the end results of crop farming and stockraising is increasing. They have a moral and material interest in keeping equipment in excellent condition, increasing the fertility of the fields, and mastering waste-free technologies for storing and processing output. Supported by trade union organs and people's control groups and posts, party committees, local soviets, and agro-industrial leaders and specialists must consistently strengthen and improve economic relations between partners, ensure precise fulfillment of contractual obligations, and struggle against waste of raw materials and output. This is a reliable path leading to better interaction and the successful solution of production and social tasks. To regularly supply the countryside with equipment, spare parts, fertilizers, and fuel is a matter of honor for the collectives of industrial enterprises.

The new goals of the agricultural industry are also the goals of its Communists. Great is their role and varied the forms of their influence on the fate of plans and pledges. A sure path to success is the intensification of production and the assimilation of autonomous financing and the contract. Communists' arsenal includes such the powerful lever that is socialist competition and its broad publicity. Party committees and bureaus and local soviets are helping to improve the structure of the agroindustrial complex and to place cadres correctly and they are organizing harmonious, precise work by all links.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex are striving to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. They are capable of the great tasks facing them in the new 5-year plan.

Agricultural Developments for 9-11 Jan 86

LD120328 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 9 to 11 January 1986. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 Jan

The first cotton seed processing works in Tadzhikistan has been put into operation in the settlement of Gissar. It is calculated for processing 10,000 tons of raw cotton a year. The enterprise is to supply the whole Gissar Valley with high-quality seeds; half of the more than 30,000 tons of cotton seeds which have to be prepared for spring sowing have been prepared so far, the republican agro-industrial committee reports. (0700 GMT)

10 Jan

Kazakhstan farmers have filled the stores with over 3.3 million tons of seeds of spring grain crops, considerably more than planned. Now they must be brought up to condition. (0230)

By this morning snow retention had been carried out on 500,000 hectares by the mechanizers of Kuybyshev Oblast. This is one-quarter of the planned areas. This winter is unusually generous with precipitation in the Central Volga region. As practice shows, snow retention work, even in dry years, makes it possible to raise the yield of grain crops by two to three quintals per hectare. (0230)

11 Jan

All sowing and tilling machinery is ready for spring field work in the Tatar ASSR. Three quarters of grain-harvesting combines have been overhauled. Overhaul of irrigation equipment and pumping stations is being completed. (1200)

Problems in Equipment Repair Reported

LD101825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[By commentator Semen Astakhov]

[Text] The first report of the new year has been issued by the USSR's Central Statistical Administration [CSA] pertaining to the course of the preparation of equipment for fieldwork. Our commentator Semen Astakhov, gives the details:

I will give you some good news. Repair work is proceeding ahead of last year's rate on the whole, throughout the country. Almost all sowing and soil preparation machines have been, as they say, made ready. The repair of high-powered tractors of the K-700 and T-150 types is taking place in a more organized way than hitherto. It also is necessary to comment on another feature: The readiness of combine harvesters and other harvesting equipment is 3-5 percent higher than a year ago.

I will turn now to the shortcomings. Spring fieldwork, including ploughing and top-dressing of winter crops is underway in some parts of the country's south; however, not all of the equipment is ready, especially in Uzbekistan, and also in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The repair of the most powerful tractors is proceeding slowly in the Altay, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Orenburg Kokchetav, and Turgay Oblasts.

Farms in Moldavia have fallen behind in the preparation of feed harvesting equipment and grain harvesters.

There are two reasons here. The first is that people have not yet managed everywhere to arrange a clear, planned organization of the workd and not enough warm workshops exist. The second reason is that some spare part suppliers are not meeting their responsibilities; these are the Noginsk Fuel Equipment Works, Odessa's Pochvumash, Moscow's hydroelectric-power unit works; the Ukhtomskogo Lyubertsy works, Lenina Michurinsk, and some tractor works.

As a result of the irregular supply of open goods trucks and wagons, much equipment has accumulated in the town of Kamenka, Penza Oblast — 2,000 sowing machines, and 1,500 tractors at the Pavlodar works.

Following our criticism, the dispatch of equipment has sharply accelerated from the Tashkent tractor works, but the railway workers of the Central Asian mainline are still greatly in debt to these enterprises. After all, people there await the unloading of approximately 3,000 trailers. And you know, comrades, how much they are needed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes for both winter and spring work. Assistance is also needed by the Onega tractor works.

Briefs

Tashkent Automated Water Control — Tashkent, January 10 TASS — Specialists of the Central Asian Research Institute of Irrigation today finalized the mathematical simulation model of the country's first inter-republican automated control system of the water resources of the Syr-Darya Basin in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. The automatic control system will help save more than 140 million cubic meters of water a year. Over 40 per cent of the national cotton crop is raised in the Syr-Darya Basin. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD*]

Central Asia Land Improvement — Tashauz, January 9 TASS — Land improvement workers in Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia) turned over 2,200 hectares of reclaimed land to rice growers of a specialized state farm for rice cultivation today. Big engineering systems had been built in the area. The land's reclamation will make it possible to increase the rice production by one third already this year. Over the 11th Five-Year Plan period 8,700 hectares of droughtly lands were reclaimed for rice cultivation. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 9 Jan 86 LD*]